CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,337—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 6-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0 13-8
37-8 19-12		37-0 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th Jan.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	31st "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli.	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli.	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli.	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	R. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli.	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain. About	1891.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	15th Jan.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	29th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12th, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Godda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th Jan. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 16th January, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ASIA	3,560	J. Laird	27th Jan. '91

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES *via* BARCELONA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,069	Jas Brown	14th Feb. '91

THE above Steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian Trade, and has every comfort for First-class Passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th January, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

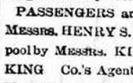
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 21st January.
S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 24th January, calling at Verawai, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 25th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
THE S. S. "KERBELA," 2,078 tons, on or about 20th January.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers' forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

S. S. KNIGHT TEMPLAR, W. W. Pain, R. N. R., Commander, will be SAILING TO ANTWERP on or about the 25th inst., and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. She is fitted with Electric light throughout.
Fare Rs. 325.
Apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
or CAPTAIN on Board.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia, &c
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.	Rs. a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100	2 0
Egyptian Cigarettes Per box	2 8
TOBACCOS.	
Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ½ lb. packet	0 14
Do. do. Virginian Shag do.	0 14
Do. do. Three Castles do.	0 14
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box	2 10
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4oz. packet	1 0
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes do.	1 0
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting,	1 8
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.	1 0
Golden Flake Cavendish, Pioneer Brand, per lb.	2 0
" " " " ½ "	1 2

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.
THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1 per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
" "	No. 2 " "	" 3-4
" "	No. 3 " "	" 3-0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,

DIRECT FROM THE NORTHERN KANGRA TEA COMPANY.
PRICES AND QUALITY SIMPLY UNAPPROACHABLE.
COMPARISON INVITED AND COMPETITION CHALLENGED!

Flowery Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1 10	per lb.
Imperial Mixture	"	1 2	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	0 15	"
Household Mixture	"	0 9	"

Liberal Discount to Messes, Clubs and Steam-ship Companies.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.
THE ADVENTURES OF
THOMAS BROWN,
A GRIFFIN,
By F. C. O. BEAMAN, Esq., C. S.

THACKER & CO., LD.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of Quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, young (Green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat " " Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat " " Beaver Flexible Felt Hat " " Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat " " Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat " "	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N. B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

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REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

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REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

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OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with thorough good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEA, COFFEE, &c.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,
FROM THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY.
OBTAINED a Silver Medal at the Amsterdam Exhibition, and a Gold Medal and First Class Certificate at the Calcutta International Exhibition.

FLOWERY PEKOE—a high class tea	per lb.	2 0
ORANGE PEKOE, finest—very fragrant	"	1 8
PEKOE—fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor	"	1 4
PEKOE SOUCHONG—a full flavoured tea	"	1 4
HOLTA MIXTURE—fair leaf, fragrant	"	1 6
FAMILY MIXTURE—good strength and pungency, recommended for family use	"	1 2
PLANTATION MIXTURE—fair, strong liquor.	"	0 14
HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—a good tea, contains a large proportion of all the best teas	"	0 10

COFFEES.

Coffee Mocha, picked, about 7lb. per frazil		
Do. ground, in 1lb. tin	per tin	1 3
French Coffee—delicious, ground	"	1 0
Coffee Essence, Moir's	per bot.	0 10
Do. Extract, Branson's	"	0 11
Coffee and Milk Paste, 1lb tin	per tin	0 12
Chicory, Genuine	per lb.	0 10
Dandelion Coffee—healthy Coffee, combined with Dandelion for dyspeptic sufferers	per tin	1 5

COCOAS.

Cocoa—Epps' prepared	per tin	0 14
Do. Essence, Cadbury's	"	1 2
Do. Van Houten's	"	0 13
Cocoa and Milk Paste, Moore's	"	0 6
Cocoa Nibs, selected, 1lb. tin	"	1 6
Chocolate and Milk Paste	"	0 6
Cocoatina, Schweitzer's	0 12 and "	1 8
Cuca Cocoa, Roots'	"	1 3

BOMBAY: FORT AND BYCULLA. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: CAMP AND CITY.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

DRESS "AS NOW WORN." SUITS. HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE." CORRECT TASTE. "SUPERIOR FINISH."

FINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, lined Rich Silk, &c ..... Rs. 75, 88.
SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, Rich Satin Linings and Corded Silk Breast Facings..... Rs. 100, 130.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

A CERTAIN SPECIFIC FOR
CONSTIPATION,
Headache, and Biliousness
Caused by
Functional Derangement
In active Liver,
Kidney Disorders,
Bowel Complaints,
Or through whatever cause
Are speedily removed by
FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.
Highly spoken of and recommended by Medical Faculties as Restorative Health and Liver Drops.
Suitable to all ages in all Climates without regard to sex.
Price Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Case.

"LIFE IS NOT TO LIVE BUT TO BE WELL."
BRAIN
And Nerve Powers are restored by
SQUIBB'S
BRACE-UP CORDIAL.
From Jeypore College. The Professor of History writes:—
"Squibb's Brace-Up Cordial, I am glad to say, is found after a trial of about two Months to be most useful to the Students in general, and especially for those who prepare for any Examinations and to all who have much Brain work to do . . . . It is efficacious in curing loss of memory, weakness, palpitation of the Heart, &c."
Is a Great
NERVINE TONIC.
Reviving Health and Energy in both sexes.
Price Rs. 2-4.

☞ Descriptive Pamphlet sent free by Post on Application.
Can be had of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld.; Messrs. Boynon and Co.; Messrs. F. S. Madon and Co.; &c.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHITWORTH'S ANGLO-INDIAN DICTIONARY.

A Glossary of Colloquial and official terms;
Of Divinities, Festivals, religions and sects;
Of Races, tribes, and languages;
Of Castes and occupations;
Of the different eras and systems of chronology;
Of Seasons crops, and land tenures;
And generally of all Indian terms used in English.
And of English words peculiarly used in India.
LONDON:—KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co.
BOMBAY:—Thacker and Co.
Price, Rs. 9. Cash, Rs. 8-4. Postage, As. 6.
"Well designed, well printed, and handy."—*Saturday Review.*

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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SIKKIM AND TIBET. By H. H. Risley, Bengal Civil Service. See 'Blackwood's Magazine for May. 1890.
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(1)—To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1890.
(2)—To declare a Dividend.
(3)—To elect Director and Auditor.
(4)—To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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"(A) In consequence of the fact that no adequate offer "has yet been made for the purchase of the Company's Mill "premises or any part thereof, either by public auction or "private contract, pursuant to the resolution of the Share-"holders passed in July and confirmed in August last, and "of the necessity for selling the same without delay, *it is "resolved* that the Directors and Agents of this Company "respectively and any one or more of them respectively "be and they are hereby requested and authorized and are "at liberty to bid for and purchase the same at auction only "either alone or in partnership with any other person or "persons or for any of their constituents, but subject to such "purchase being ratified by the Shareholders of this Company at a subsequent Meeting."

"(B) That the 90th Article of Association be amended by "adding to the end thereof these words "And that rule (b) "shall not apply to the purchase by the Directors or any of "them of the whole or any part of the Company's Mill pre-"mises at any auction sale thereof to be held pursuant to "the special resolution of the Shareholders passed on the "28th day of July last and confirmed on the 13th day of "August last."

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CLIMATIC ANÆMIA INCAPACITY FOR WORK AND
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS Pills, which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that Each bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord; imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
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Price 3 Annas,
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Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.
APPLY TO THE
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INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of _____ 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OILS also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882.....	£309,890 0 0
„	1885.....	£988,156 0 0
„	1886.....	£955,039 0 0
„	1889.....	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASS

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay University Convocation, 5-15 p.m.
Arrival of the Maharajah of Mysore, Victoria Terminus, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Evening Party to Mr. A. M. Gubbay, "Mount Pleasant" 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Grant Road, lecture on "Political Economy," 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th:—Asama (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday.—Ethelburga (s), from Batoum; Yorkshire (s), Hull; Rheinfels (s), Hamburg; I. M. S. Clive (s), Karachi; Assam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf; and Aldborough (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Knight Templar entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Tanjore yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rheinfels entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Eiffel Tower left on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Swordsman will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon to-day.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the first ten days of January, 1891, shows an aggregate decrease of Rs. 23,188 in the receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 10th January, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 32,393 in the receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 10th January 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 29,754 in the receipts.

EDUCATION AMONG THE BENI-ISRAELS.—Mr. Ezra Reuben has passed his LL.B. examination. He is the first Beni-Israel who has successfully gone through the University course.

A RICH PAUPER.—Swami Sadanund, a Hindu mendicant at Walkeshwar, reports dropping two gold coins worth Rs. 30 somewhere between that place and Shaik Memon Street last Sunday.

LECTURE.—Mr. E. Harrison will deliver a lecture at half past eight this evening on "The Elements of Political Economy" at the Grant Road branch of the Y. M. C. A. Rooms. The subject will be open to discussion.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—Kirstika Baluntika, a lascar on board the s.s. Aska, had his right foot crushed by the fall of a heavy block of iron while he was at work on the boat. The injured man was removed to the Goculdas Hospital for treatment.

OWNERLESS DOGS.—Superintendent Grennan has sent into the head police office, Byculla, a dog found straying in the Government House compound, Malabar Point. Two other dogs found on the Dockyard Road were also sent in by Superintendent Ingram.

FROM CHRISTIANITY TO ISLAMISM.—Beebee Sultanbee, aged 70, living at Memon Mohla, well-known to have publicly embraced Christianity when she was thirty years of age, last Friday renounced the faith in favour of Islamism once more. The ceremony took place in the local Jumma Musjid.

CONTINUED DARKNESS AT SION.—Inspector Jones, acting Superintendent in charge of the F and G divisions, for the fourth time reports that on Friday and Sunday nights no less than twenty-five lamps went out long before 11 o'clock, on the Sion, Naigaum, Sewry, Parel Tank, Ferguson and Parbadevie roads.

FIRE AT DADAR.—A fire is reported to have broken out in a wady at Dadar, on the night of the 16th instant. A quantity of straw, through the careless use of a bidee, was found to be on fire, but the local hands managed to suppress it before it could spread. No intimation was sent either to the police or to the fire stations. The damage done was trifling.

A DEAD MAN'S PROPERTY.—The personal effects of a Hindu, named Hira Govind, who died at sea on the 2nd instant on his way from Aden to Bombay, were made over to Superintendent Ingram, on the s. s. Korbella arriving in the harbour, by the captain of that vessel, who declined to make the property over to the supposed brother and uncle of the deceased, who were on board at the time. The goods have been made over to the Commissioner of Police for disposal.

A DARING BURGLARY.—Mr. Henry Conder, Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company, reports that his house in Peddar Road was entered by burglars on the nights of the 16th and 17th current, and the following articles stolen from his bed and dressing rooms, viz:—a watch and chain, a set of studs, a pair of spectacles, and a pencil case, all gold, and valued in the aggregate at Rs. 679. Information has been circulated by the police throughout the city.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENTS.—Kumal Sultanbai, the infant daughter of a Mahomedan woman living in Peru Havildar Mohla, was severely burned in the cheet by leaning over a *shigree* of burning coal, while her mother was otherwise engaged. The child was taken to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital.—Mowbar, a Siddee woman in the service of Haji Hussain Abdul Sherazi, of Nesbit Lane, accidentally set her clothes on fire, on the 13th instant, and was removed to the above hospital.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—A fortnight ago Dewa Babaji, aged 40, was reported to have had his left arm crushed between the rollers of a carding machine, in the Mazagon mills, whilst he was removing some waste adhering to the rollers. He was treated at the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, but went home before being properly cured. Tetanus set in two days ago, to which he succumbed yesterday. At an inquest held on the body a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH BY DROWNING.—A calasi of the turreship Magdalla yesterday morning saw a dead human body floating past the vessel. On reporting the matter to the gunner of his boat, the calasi was ordered to secure the dead body. The order was obeyed and the body made over to the water police at Apollo Bunder. The police could not trace his relations and so removed the deceased to the morgue, where the Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned an open verdict.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening:—

Priests' War March from Athalie...Mendlssohn.
Mazurka.....Greeting to London...Kuhner.
Fanasia.....Paul Jones.....Planquette.
Valse.....Estremadura.....Bucalossi.
Melodies of Rubinstein.....Argd. by C. Brigge.
Galop .....The Planters.....Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN UNGRATEFUL GUEST.—Baba Khan, a Mahomedan lad, had been living with Hussain Syed, a well to do Mahomedan, as a guest for some time when suddenly the lad took it into his head to quit the house, taking with him wearing apparel belonging to the complainant, valued at Rs. 7. On being placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday the accused acknowledged the offence, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. After sentence was passed, Inspector Wilson brought to the notice of the court the fact that the accused had already been once convicted, whereupon the sentence was extended to one of three months' with hard labour.

THE MAD CONVICT.—One Gunnu Rowji, of Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police that his master Hullebram Suckram, a Marwaree, whom he brought down from Berhampore to Bombay five days ago, left the house he had tenanted in the above street, at 5 p.m. last Friday, and had not reappeared. It appeared the man had been treated for insanity for two days by Dr. Easden, the Resident Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. This is the man who was sentenced by the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of a turban which he snatched from the head of a man in Mahim. Mr. DeSouza, solicitor, brought to notice the unsound state of mind of the accused, but unfortunately not till after he was convicted. The medical officer in charge of the jail in which Hullebram is confined, will no doubt place him under due observation and treatment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Narayen Largua, fisherman, living at Cooliewadi, Mandevie, reports the theft of a gold ring, set with a diamond, from a cupboard in his house on Sunday. The ring cost Rs. 125.—Parshotum Banji, a cotton agent, living on the first floor of a house in Samuel Street, Mandvie, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments from his chest of drawers the same day. The jewels were worth Rs. 899.—Bhai Jiwanbai, a Parsee woman, reports that as her daughter, aged two-and-half years, was being carried on the Girgaum Road last Sunday, by a servant, a pair of gold bangles, valued at Rs. 80, were either carelessly allowed to drop or were stolen by some one.—Furdoonji Shapurji, manager of F. S. Madon and Co., Shaik Memon Street, reports that at noon on Friday, while he was engaged with customers in the medical stores department, some one entered the shop and walked away with a courier bag, containing a 100 rupee note, one for Rs. 5 and Rs. 53 in cash.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF ORNAMENTS.—Balpurbu Zelapa, aged 45, a native of Hyderabad, who said he had come to Bombay to work in the dockyard, was yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, called upon to explain how he procured possession of a massive silver waist band, valued at Rs 60. The man explained that his wife had found two gold nose ornaments among some dirty linen in Bickunda, a village near Hyderabad. They were then dhobies. On coming into Bombay, the female ornaments being of no use to him, he pawned them to a sonar for Rs. 30, and took in part payment a small silver belt. He had borrowed, besides, some other money, with which he made the larger silver belt. Accused was, however, found guilty and fined Rs. 15, but as he had no money to meet the fine, the Court ordered that the silver belt be sold, and after payment of the fine, the remaining money be divided between the jeweller who had received the nose ornaments in pawn, and one Rajaram, who had lent some money to the accused, the gold ornaments to be proclaimed.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A PETITION FOR SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.

PARWATI, WOMAN, VS THAKORDAS NAROTUMDAS.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Darashah, first-class magistrate of Surat, who, on the 1st October last, awarded Parvati, wife of the defendant Thakordas Narotumdas, Rs. 20 per month for the separate subsistence of herself and her two daughters. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, appeared for the complainant Parvati, and Mr. Goverdhanram Tripathi appeared for the applicant, Thakordas.

It appeared that Parvati presented a petition against her husband for separate maintenance on the ground of habitual ill-treatment and neglect to support her and two infant daughters. She stated that she left her husband's house on account of ill-treatment, he having actually injured her hand on one occasion, which had disabled her to do household work. She went to live with her parents in Bombay, and after their deaths she went back to her husband, who refused to keep her, as he was in love with another woman. He went so far as to prosecute her for misconduct, but she was pronounced innocent by the magistrate who tried the case. The defence in the present case mainly rested on notice stated to have been given by Parvati to Shri Narsinglaljee Maharaj of Bombay, making a claim against him. There was not, the magistrate remarked, an iota of evidence called to prove even a single instance of Parvati's bad character during the last three or four years. It was not in evidence that Parvati knew anything of what was stated in the notice. She said it was about her mother's ornaments; and it was not known who gave instructions on her behalf to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhai, solicitors. Moreover, the magistrate remarked, the notice did not appear to be true, because it stated that Parvati was living with Gordhunlaljee Maharaj as his wife for three years, while the fact was that she was separated from her husband only four or five years ago, and in the opinion of the magistrate, it was merely an attempt on the part of Parvati or some one of her relations to extort money from the Maharaj. Parvati was not shown to have been responsible for all that was stated in the notice. At any rate, said the magistrate, its effect was perfectly neutralised by the answer given to the notice. He was of opinion that no adultery on the part of Parvati was proved, and he made the order above stated.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the court, said: We think that further enquiry is necessary on the question whether the notice issued by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhai to Shri Narsinglaljee Maharaj on the 24th July 1890, on behalf of Parvati, was issued on instructions given by her. She admits the issued of a notice, but says that it was one about ornaments. The notice in question is one about ornaments, but contains also an admission of Parvati's adulterous intercourse with the son of the maharaj, which, if true, would disentitle her to maintenance under section [illegible] Procedure Code (Criminal ruling of 19th June 1890, No. 21, in the matter of the petition of Shivram Govind Chavan). The notice was not shewn to Parvati at the enquiry. It must now be shewn to her, and the magistrate, after taking such evidence on the point as the parties may adduce, should decide the question now referred to him. He should certify his finding with the evidence, to this Court, within three weeks.

A MAGISTRATE DIRECTED TO RE-TRY A CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. MADHAVDAS RANGILDAS.

The Government of Bombay appealed in this case against an order of acquittal passed by Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonjee, honorary first-class Magistrate, Surat, on the 22nd April last. The accused was charged with an offence under section 33 clause 3 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873. Mr. Nagindas Tulseydas Marphatia appeared on behalf of the accused, and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said: The accused was charged in this case with building a door-step to his house and putting up weather-frames, in contravention of an order issued by the Surat Municipality allowing him to rebuild his house within the boundaries of his property, as shown in the plan annexed to the sanad issued to him under the City Survey Act. It was alleged that the step was an encroachment on the public road, and that the weather-board projected over the road. The magistrate found that the accused's new house was similar to his old house, and that as the weather-board was not forbidden by the order of the Municipality, the accused had committed no offence under the Act. His judgment is silent as to the door-step. But the questions for consideration in the case were—1. Whether the order issued by the Municipality under clause 2 of section 33 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873 was a legal order? and 2, whether, in building the door-step and putting up the weather-board, he made a building contrary to the legal order of the Municipality, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of the Act? As the magistrate has omitted to deal with these questions, we reverse his order of acquittal and direct him to re-try the case.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL F. MIDDLECOAT, Madras Staff Corps, has permission to retire from the Service on the 17th inst.

THE Commander-in-Chief has approved of Maj. Sir Bartle Frere, Rifle Brigade, being appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Clyn at Aldershot.

COL. J. ALLEYNE, R.A., gives up the post of A.A.G. at Woolwich on Feb. 12, and it is expected that he will be succeeded by Col. J. F. Owen, R.A., now on half-pay.

COLONEL W. BARRON, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Survey Department of India, has permission to retire from the Service, with effect from Feb. 19, 1891.

ORDERS have been received that the 1st Essex Regt., now at Devonport, will be relieved by the 1st Bn. Welsh Regt. on Jan. 27, which returns from Gibraltar about Jan. 22. The 1st Essex Regt. belongs to the 1st Army Corps, and has served in England during the past six years.

A NEW infantry equipment is likely to be introduced into the Army. It has recently been tried and highly approved of by the Equipment Committee at Aldershot where it almost put the Slade-Wallace quite into the shade. It is the invention of Col. Clennie and Lieut. Woodgate, South Wales Borderers, and is very light. It consists of a spade of tough steel about 2ft. long, weighing just over 2lb., and a new short bayonet. The alternative man carries a light pick, the back of which forms an axe, and to this the bayonet is also fixed. Not the slightest inconvenience is felt in wearing either, even when doubling, and the pick has worked its way through a thick brick wall hardened by fire in a very few minutes, while the hatchet has cut down a tree in less than half an hour.

THE following batteries and regiments are permitted to bear upon their colours, standards and appointments the words "Burma, 1885-87" in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the operations resulting in the conquest of Upper-Burma:—Hazara Mountain Battery, No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery No. 7 and No. 8 (Bengal) Mount Batteries: 7th Bengal Cavalry, 1st and 2nd Madras Lancers, 1st Bombay Lancers, 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contigent. The Bengal, Madras and Bombay Sappers and Miners. The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 22th, 16th, 18th, 26th, 27th, 33rd, 42nd, 13rd and 44th Bengal Infantry, 3rd Gurkhas. The 1st, 3rd, 5th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 93rd, 25th, 26th, 27th; and 30th Madras Infantry. The 1st, 5th, 7th, 23rd, 25th Bombay Infantry (1st Baluch): and the 2nd and 3rd Regiment of Infantry Hyderabad Contigent.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. MACDONALD.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. W. M. MacDonald, recently a partner of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company, Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mullaferoze, were charged by Megjee Tulsidass, a wool merchant, with cheating under section 415, criminal breach of trust under section 405, and criminal misappropriation under section 403, of the Indian Penal Code, was resumed for hearing. Mr. Chitty, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, was counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen and Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, defended Mr. W. M. MacDonald and Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mullaferoze.

Kursondass Madhowjee, the next witness examined, said: I know the complainant and the two accused, and I have done business for them for about five or seven years. (Witness then repeated what transpired at the offices of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., which has been reported in the evidence of other witnesses). On the 4th December accused No. 1, on being asked for the Rs. 30,000, said as it was late in the evening, the money would be paid on the following day. The documents had been signed by the complainant after the conversation on December 4. Those documents were two policies, one invoice, and a letter.

Mr. John Forden Darling, assistant accountant, National Bank of Bombay, and residing at Altamont Road, was called and said: I produce two bills of exchange dated 8th October 1890 for £500 each. These are the only bills I have in relation to this matter. They are signed by Goculdass Tulsidass in favour of Messrs Benn, Ashley and Company. These were handed to us by this Company and were negotiated by them. The money was placed to the credit of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company. I also produce an assignment by Benn, Ashley and Company, dated the 4th of December.

Mr. Chitty: Were you present when this document was executed?—Yes. It was signed by Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Inverarity objected to this assignment being put in, on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case and was therefore irrelevant.

Mr. Chitty thought it quite relevant as Mr. MacDonald had by that document shown an intention of securing the bank's payment and to a certain extent suspending payment.

The Magistrate: I suppose the document does show to a certain extent the position of the firm on this day, and I shall have to admit of its being put in.

Mr. Chitty: Would you kindly tell us what took place on that day?—It is difficult to remember the conversation. So far as I remember the debts were assigned to the bank; the documents were bank documents; the goods were bank goods. The deed was signed by Mr. MacDonald in Mr. MacDonald's office, in the presence of Mr. MacDonald and myself. I went there, and as far as I am aware, nobody else of the bank was present. The arrangements with Mr. MacDonald about signing this deed were made through me by our solicitors. It is not usual on the part of our bank to take such assignments. So far as I remember I do not know of any such assignment being taken before. We had certain reasons and suspicious raised for taking the assignment.

Mr. Chitty: What suspicious?—Suspicions that Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company were in a shaky condition.

Mr. Chitty: Can you mention any fact that led you to entertain that suspicion?—Well, as the banks receive confidential communications, I don't think I am supposed to answer that question. But if it is the desire of the court, I say that his general conversation no doubt confirmed my suspicions. I cannot remember particularly the substance of that conversation.

Mr. Chitty: Did Mr. MacDonald say anything to lead you to suspect the date of the suspension of the firm?—Well, I don't think Mr. MacDonald was aware of it at the time himself. Negotiations about this document were going on for a day or so. Possibly on the 3rd and the greater portion of the 4th. I know Mr. MacDonald's handwriting.

Cross-examined: The case of the bank is that we had documents to Benn, Ashley and Company representing goods which they undertook to sell and hand us the proceeds of. The shipping documents are handed to the banks in England as cover for the bills negotiated through our banks, and when those goods arrived in Bombay we allowed Benn, Ashley and Co. to sell them. At the time we handed over the goods the bills were still unpaid. Of many bills were paid relating to the goods mentioned in this document. As far as I am aware the bank had not received the sale proceeds of these goods. The bank's case was at the time this assignment was executed and is now, that it is entitled to the proceeds of these goods independently of this assignment. Our bank made, I believe, a claim on Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. in respect of these goods before the assignment was made. I am answering these questions on the supposition that the debts were due to the bank. The course of business was that Benn, Ashley and Co. would return the bills some time before and sometimes at maturity. The bank previous to the 4th of December never enquired when the goods were sold. I believe Mr. MacDonald consulted Mr. Owen as to what the bank rights were before signing the document. The complainant was the drawer of the two bills. There is a promise in each bill that they are each drawn against 50 bales of wool, the shipping documents being given as security; but at the time the bills were negotiated no such documents were given. If Benn, Ashley and Co. had failed to give such documents, we should have proceeded against the drawer for payment on maturity and in the meanwhile written to him for the documents. We have so far only recovered shipping documents for £400.

Mr. Inverarity: For how many bales of wool?—50. We have written to the complainant demanding cover for the other £600. The documents for the 50 bales were handed to us by Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. as against one of the bills. When Benn, Ashley and Co. and Bevis, Russell and Company failed, this bill had not reached maturity, and in consequence the bank can only get payment from the goods or from the complainant.

Mr. John Stiven, the Bombay agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, next examined, said: I produce the third of exchange, three bills dated 8th Oct. 1890, drawn by Goculdass Tulsidass. These bills were endorsed by Benn, Ashley and Co. and negotiated through our bank. The proceeds were either paid to Benn, Ashley and Co., or carried to their credit.

Mr. Chitty tendered this document as a statement in Mr. MacDonald's handwriting, showing his state of mind at that time. Whether it was a translation or not of the words that immediately preceded it, was a question with reference to the code. Mr. Chitty thought it relevant on the face of it, and desired to put it in.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the document being put in at the moment unless properly proved. He said there was nothing to show him that it was a press copy of the telegram. It might be simply a memorandum. This was not a civil case, and he was therefore obliged to see that everything was directly proved. The proper way to tender the document would be to produce the original, which was either in Bombay or Calcutta.

The magistrate allowed the document to be marked for identification.

Cross-examined: As a matter of fact these goods mentioned in these bills of exchange were not given at the time they were negotiated. Both the endorser and the drawer were liable to hand those goods to us. If the one had not done so, we should have insisted on the other doing so. This is a letter dated 4th Dec. from Benn, Ashley & Co. forwarding to us the documents in respect of the documents given to us as security, and the letter specifically appropriates the goods to the bills by their number. I received that letter and the documents from the accused No. 1 at his bungalow on the evening of the 4th December. Also on that evening accused No. 1 gave me a letter and documents to be delivered to the National Bank. I went to Mr. MacDonald's bungalow that evening on business. Mr. MacDonald, just before I was leaving, asked me whether, if the documents sent to Benn, Ashley and Co. to cover native drawn drafts, were not sent in by Benn, Ashley and Co. to the bank, I would call upon the native for them, and whether it would be an undue preference if he were to hand the documents over to the bank. I said it was incumbent on him to hand them over to the bank, and it was the same thing whether the native or the firm delivered them, as the bank would at once call upon the native to carry out the obligation of handing over the documents if the firm did not do so. It was after that conversation that Mr. MacDonald handed over documents to me to deliver to the National Bank. I certainly considered that I was entitled to the shipping documents from Benn, Ashley & Co. as soon as the native shipper delivered them to that firm. I impressed that view upon Mr. MacDonald at the bungalow. I believe Mr. MacDonald thought he was doing right in giving me the documents that evening.

The case was adjourned till 2-30 p.m. of Saturday next.

COUNT FRANZ DEYM, the Austrian Ambassador in London, fought a pistol duel with his former Secretary, Count Franz Lutzow, in Vienna, neither of the combatants being injured. The Ambassador had an audience of the Emperor subsequently.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steam-ship Aldborough, 1,517 tons, Captain J. J. Jones, cleared yesterday for Kurrachee, with original cargo.

THE Steam-ship Ethelburga, 1,446 tons, Captain G. Willis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (23rd December) with 76,023 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Rulli Brothers.

THE Steam-ship Yorkshire, 2,507 tons, Captain James O'Neill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a cargo of 5,069 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Steam-ship Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain A. Smith, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Cardiff (23rd December), with a cargo of 4,825 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Steam-ship Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H. G. Weber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived per s. s. Po yesterday from Genoa:—Mr. Stoker, Mr. C. A. Eales, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. E. C. Pottinger, Mr. O. Willrich, Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Zacharia Georges and 13 deck passengers from Aden.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Inchulva	1453	Stuart	A	Muir & Co.
" Clan Graham	1911	Warfoik	B	F Muir & Co.
" Allborough	1518	Jones	D	F Muir & Co.
" Juno	1567	White	F	W&A Graham & Co
" Kt Templar	270	Flyn	K	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Tanjore	1404	Raffin	M	Hajee Cassum.
" Raventhaler	1857	Hausen	N	Glade & Co.
" Korbela	1458	Magenis	O	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Endeavour	1761	Smith	P	W.& A.Graham&Co
		HARBOUR WALL.		
" Neera				B S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Asia	2322	Laird	2	W & A Graham &Co
" Drumberlie	1573	Nevill	6	W & A Graham&Co
" Rheinfels	1773	Weber	10	Glade & Co.
" Kt. of St. George	2299	Bevis	9	Killick, Nixon & Co
" Peveril	1974	Walters	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Asama (s)	Smith	Cardiff, Dec 23.
19	Ethelburga (s)	Willis	Batoum, Dec 23.
	Yorkshire (s)	O'Neill	Hull, Dec 24.
	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, Dec 1.
	I. M. S. Clive (s)	Powell	Karachi, Jan 17.
	Assam (s)	Webber	Aden, Jan 18.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Pemba (s)	Houston	Persian Gulf.
	Aldborough (s)	Jones	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lindula, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Dumberlie, for Trieste and Venice.
" Karagola, for Kattywar Coast and Karachi.
" Taif, for Mauritius, Tuticorin and Bellasore.
Brig Flor de Dia, for Diu and Delegoa Bay.
" Hiate Esperance, for Mozambique and Quilliman.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
15 Congella s .....Richards ....Natal, Dec 20.
Roumania s .....Laird .....Bombay, Jan 6.
Legislator s.....Jackson ....Liverpool, Dec 12.
Raisby s .....Parker .....Aden, Dec 26.
Japan s.....Hansen .....Hongkong, Jan 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15.—Ships Polymnia and Jacob E. Ridgway and barque J. L. Skolfield.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	DEPARTURES. Date.	To.
	D'esmoor.				
23	A mizado (Brig)	F Sumsoon	Delagoa Bay.		
January.					
1	Assam	Webber	Bombay	13	Bombay
3	Cycle	New	Cardiff	10	Diamond Island F O
5	Mowe G Man of War	Helfein	Port Said	7	Zanzibar
	Zeeduif Man of War	Woutes	Rotterdam	8	Batavia
6	Quorra	Scott	Port Said		
	Wileysike	Peacock	Cardiff		
	Bengal	Barratt	London	6	Bombay
	Imperatrix	Egger	Bombay		Trieste
	Pandora	Mettel	Trieste	7	Bombay
	Tigris	Hudson	Jeddah	8	Busreh
7	Sachsen	Gossel	Shanghai	7	Bremen
	Jumna	Saunders	London		Sydney
	Athabaska	Foster	Kurrachee		Scotland
8	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera		
	Tuna	Lovell	Zeilla	11	Berbera
	Caledonian	Manbauge	Marseilles	8	China
	Tanjore	Raffin	Jeddah	9	Bombay
	Beresford	Vicker	Kurrachee	8	Aberdeen
	Mirzapore	Harvey	Bombay		London
9	Mandora	Burkitt	London	9	Calcutta
	Hodeida	H. Mahomed	Suez via Red Sea	12	Red Sea
10	Amazone	Tezegabel	Zanzibar	10	Marseilles
	Adowa	Paton	Jeddah		Bussorah
	ClanMcPherson	Gourley	Calcutta		London
11	Terra	Peterson	Singapore	11	Marseilles
	Himalaya H M's	Hammick	Portsmouth		China
	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Tenessa r i m I G	Falle	Perim		
	Fultala	Couper	Sunderland	11	Colombo
	Noor Jehan	Vanderwyk	Cardiff		Batavia
	Elton	Campbell	Bombay		Hull
12	Ethiopia	Frohawk	London	13	Zanzibar
	Arabia	Hillcoat	Calcutta	12	Newyork

Aden, January, 12.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

669-90—In person—Navalchand Goolajee and others vs Captain C F S Allan.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
528-90—Khunderao M Ramgopal Guneshdas and another vs Senejram Goolabroy and others—Payne, G and S.
621-90—In person—Jenabhoy Haribhoy vs Parvatishunker Pranlal.
640-90—Craigie, L and O—Maneckjee Jamsetjee Engineer vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash.
722-90—J Jerson, B D and K—Bai Cooverbai vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee.
Postponed Long Causes.
513-9)—Chalk, W and S—Bhojee Ramchundra and another vs Jairam Luxumon—Janardhan, G—Part heard.
421-89—Jeffreon B D and R—Bai Muni Gauty vs Narrondas Culliandas and others—Craigie L and O.
165-90—Little, S F and N—Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs. Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram and others—Mansukhlal, D and J.
413-90—Chitnis, M and M—Mangaldas Parmanundas vs. Tribhowandas Nursidas and others—Crawford, B B and B.
473-90—Janardhun G—Harrichund Narayen and others vs Vithoba Succaram and others—Chitnis, M and M.
718-89 Chitnis, M and M—Heerjee Hunsraj vs Geo Dove and others—Conroy and B.
Defended New Long Causes.
631-90—Roughton and B—Ralmookund Kanairam and others vs Burjorjee Shapoorjee Desai—Conroy and B.
633-90—Payne, G and S—Shivajee Dhurmajee vs. Limbabai an others—C W and S, and D and C.
634-90—Crawford, B, B and B—The B and P S N Co vs Bahoed Abdoola and another—In person.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th January as compared with the statement of the 10th January 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 10 Rs.	Jan. 17. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,01,676	50,40,119
Do. do. at Branches	23,51,982	23,18,820
Other Deposits	8,51,73,553	8,47,53,774
Post Bills	3,646	3,722
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,19,925	10,52,943
	Rs. 8,55,78,835	8,65,19,277
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	10,292,097	104,84,392
Cash Credits on do. do.	17,06,764	27,1 ,294
Loans do. do	25,76,269	25,57,20)
Current Accounts overdrawn	348	1,417
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,61,11,382	1,61,43,692
Stamps, &c.	30,345	25,000
Bank Stock	Rs. 6,76,992	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,85,000	
	3,91,992	3,91,992
Bullion	3,26,175	3,26,175
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,73,272	3,83,979
Cash and Currency Notes	5,34,89,713	5,34,92,905
	Rs. 8,55,78,835	8,65,19,277

"ONE may remove an evil thing too late to cure an evil name." Clean your house betimes and use SAPOLIO. It will keep your reputation bright. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 19.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella s—33 bales hies, E Gamjee and Co; 450 cwts myrabollams, Govindjee; 381 cwts myrabollams, K Lukmidass and Co; 450 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 450 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Damjee, 1,050 cwts myrabollams, K Lukmidas and Co; 55 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 40 cwts gum, Dewraj Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Endeavour s—200 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchulva s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,250 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 350 cwts Bengal cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,750 cwts cotton Benzal, Ralli Bros; 350 cwts Oomra cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 5,002 cwt gingelly seeds, J C Bushby and Co; 1,000½ cwts Guzerat rapeseed 2,001 cwts Cawnpore rapeseed, and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, J C Bushby and Co; 4,0001 cwts Guzerat rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Templar s—2,000 cwts wheat, S Pachoor; 4,000 cwts wheat, F L Botlibai and Co; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 10,008 cwts linseed, 8,004 cwts gingellyseed, and 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

Lancashire s—9,750 cwts groundnuts, 6,750 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,999 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, P Thakursee.

Kt of St George s—55 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 20 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 350 cwts cotton, D Sassoon and Co: 350 cwts cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 192½ cwts cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 140 cwts hemp, K Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—1,425 cwts dry copra, Tod Durant and Co; 9,040 cwts linseed, 8,197 cwts groundnuts, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, 6 220 cwts wheat, and 25,213 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

Asia s—450 cwts poppyseed and 6,300 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 19 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, A V Chtray and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Drumburlie (s)—2,332½ cwts cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,590 cwts cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 385 cwts cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Asia (s)—200 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta (s)—9.600 lbs mule twist, John Fleming and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Satara (s)—200 bales cotton, F G Young and Co.
Lindula (s)—829 bales cotton, R Lukhmidas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pandora s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 70,000 lbs cotton grey mule twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 376 cwts sharkfins, 136½ cwts c

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIRECT from the Mines.—The Best Collection of Diamonds, of all sizes, and of the Greatest Brilliancy, just received. Rings made to order in three days. Prices exceptionally low.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, most centrally situated, being in close proximity to all Public Offices. Rooms large and airy. Terms moderate.

LOST.—A SPANIEL DOG PUP, 4 months old. Answers the name of "Jack." Finder returning it to ARDESHIR PESTONJEE DAVER, Khetwady Back Road, will be rewarded.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound.—New colours and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very moderate Prices.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., Cough Pills, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops, Dinner Pills, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen, Merchants, Civil and Military Officers, and qualified Medical Practitioners. For Handbills containing certificates of cures, Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

JUST RECEIVED few VICTORIA JUBILEE HAND ORGANS, with 48 Steel Harmonium reeds and with 12 endless tunes and case complete, Rs. 120. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla and Raspberry. Tea and Coffee always ready. Prices much reduced. PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One Second-hand English BAROUCHE in good condition. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & Bros., Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family [illegible]. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—POONAH HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date, Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CIDER.—Apple Brand, bottled by Messrs. Robert, Porter and Co., at Rs. 6-8-0 per dozen Quarts, and Rs. 4-4-0 per dozen Pints. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Bombay.

SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FOR TRADERS.—Small Stock of Jewllerey as Brooches, Bracelets, Pendants, Necklet, Hair Ornaments, Rings, Watch Chains, at very low Prices.—MOLEY BROS. 10, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHITE and CREAM SATIN EVENING SHOES, Plain or Beaded, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY.—Rs. 48 for one year ; 25 for 6 months ; 13 for 3 months ; Rs. 5 1 month in advance, postage extra.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50, Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 8 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

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Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

[To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICE.

THE DANCE at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, for which invitations were issued for the 2nd Proximo, is unavoidably postponed until THURSDAY, the 5th idem, the invitations holding good for the latter date.

By command,

A. W. FORBES, Captain,
A-D.-C-in-Waiting.

Government House, Malabar Point, 17th January 1891.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

VISITORS are requested to be in their SEATS by 5 p.m.

Members of the Senate are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 p.m.

Graduates of the University wishing to attend in Academic Costume are requested to be in the University Library by 4-15 p.m.

Candidates for Degrees are requested to be in the University Library by 3 p. m. to robe, and to have their places assigned them.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 19th January, 1891.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED. Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES. A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such at Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

[INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.]

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Meadow Street, No. 21, as follows :—

A consignment of English-made Perambulators and Bassinetts on Rubber Tyer Wheels, of various designs and shapes.

Now on view.

Also on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors —Hajee Joonus Hajee Tyeb.

4 Vienna made single and double doors safes, with wooden stands.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 20, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

No commercial or financial news is to hand through Reuter beyond that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	7,39,443
" " Branches	"	"	67,818
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	7,19,809
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,92,795
Loans	Dec.	"	19,069
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	32,330
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	2,89,293
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	22,893

That the Presidency Bank's minimum rate should remain at the low level of three per cent., and that its statement of affairs issued this afternoon should show an increase of even a quarter of a lakh, now that the holiday season is over, and business is supposed to be more or less actively resumed, emphasises, in the continued abundance of unemployed money, the present sluggish condition of trade, the cause of which may, perhaps, not be far to seek in the unsettling influence which has been felt since Silver commenced its erratic course. At the same time, the demands made for the financing of the new Cotton crop have been much smaller than they were at this time last year the decrease in Arrivals this season, compared with the last, representing between 80 and 90 lakhs of rupees. The figures which we give above show a sensible decrease in Private Deposits, and a slight increase in Bills discounted, and as the amount in Loans was almost unchanged, there had really been, by the end of last week, an increase of over 7¼ lakhs in trade requirements, though this was more than counterbalanced by an accession to Government Deposits.

COTTON.—A moderate business has been passing in this staple here to-day, and prices have receded Re. 1 to Re. 1½ per candy in a quiet market. The Mills have bought 1,125 bales of New Cotton, say, 350 bales of Barsee, at Rs. 193½-94 ; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 178 ; 130 Dhamnlgaum, and Ginned, at Rs. 183½-90 ; 125 Nuggur, at Rs. 173 ; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 168 ; 100 Oojein, at Rs. 170 ; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 154¼ ; besides 100 Old Veravul, at Rs. 146 55 ; and exporters have taken 1,000 bales of ready new stuff, consisting of 500 Bengals, at Rs. 168½ ; 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 174 ; and 100 Oomras, at Rs. 167 ; besides contracting for some 300 bales of New Broach Ginned, for March delivery, at Rs. 213 per candy.

Telegrams to hand to-day from the Cotton districts report further rain throughout the Bengal circle, the fall ranging from 22 cents at Agra, to 65 cents at Beawar. At Cawnpore, where 24 cents had been registered, it still looked like rain ; but in the other districts the weather had become bright again ; and, excepting at Veerumgaum, in the Dhollera circle, where it was cloudy, fine weather prevailed over all the rest of the Cotton area. At Broach, where the weather is still officially described as "hot cool," with undesirable east wind prevailing. Cotton was beginning to arrive in small quantities ; while in the Dhollera circle picking had commenced generally, and 20 to 30 docras were arriving daily at Bhownuggur.

WHEAT has again been taken to a moderate extent for export ; but prices have given way half an anna per cwt. in Pessy and Delhi, the market being steady, however, at the decline. We now quote :—

White Pessy 91	per cent.	Rs.	4-10-6	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	"	4-9-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	"	4-8-0	"
Red Delhi	"	"	4-2-6	"
Hard Yellow	"	"	3-13-0 to 3-14-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	"	4-3-6	"
Hard Red	"	"	3-10-6	"

SEEDS have also receded in value ¼ to 1 anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, business having been upon about the previous scale, and the market otherwise steady. We quote :—

Rapeseed, Yellow [illegible]		Rs.	6-4-6 to Rs. 6-7-6	per cwt.
Do. do. Cawnpore.		"	6-5-0 "	"
Do. do. Red		"	5-10-0 " " 5-13-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,399 bales.
Wheat	26,518 cwt.
Linseed	6,757 "
Rapeseed	6,667 "
Gingelly	6,958 "
Poppy seed	777 "
Groundnuts	3,277 "
Castor seed	1,310 "

FREIGHTS remain firm. Takers of tonnage now offer 6d. to 9d. per ton advance ; but most holders are standing out for higher rates, and, consequently, nothing fresh, to speak of, has been done.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning, with rates showing an advance of 1-16d. on Saturday's closing quotations, at 1s. 6 7-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and, supported by Calcutta, the market became firmer, and closed at a further rise of 1-16 in Bank demand. Not much Private Paper has offered, and there has been very little enquiry for the Bank media of remittance ; but a line of three months sight Credits is reported to have been placed at 1s. 6⅞d. for all this month. Bank demand has been quoted for next mail at 1s. 6 9-16d., and for February delivery, 1s. 6⅞d. was last named. We quote ready :

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6¼d.	per	rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6⅜d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅝ to 11-16d.		"
Credits do.	1s. 6 13-16d.		"
Francs do.	1·98¼ to 1·93		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active and advancing, and a further considerable rise in the rates for Four per cents., both for Money and Account, has been established, the market closing firm, at 105 7-16 for cash, and 106⅛ for the next settlement on the 2nd proximo, and 106 for March account. 107½ is still nominally quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been firm to-day, and several concerns have advanced in value at our quotations ; but the general market has been quiet but steady at previous rates.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

West Coast to Cape interrupted between Benguella and Mossamedes. All traffic via Natal.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th January, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	4	20 p.m.	3	49
Teheran	19	1	55 a.m.	...	34
Suez	19	2	20 p.m.	...	20

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 19th January, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	11	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	12	...	2
" Madras	1	45	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 18.

10 p.m. ... ... 70·5

MONDAY, JANUARY 19.

6 a.m. ... ... 66·0
10 a.m. ... ... 74·2
2 p.m. ... ... 77·6
4 p.m. ... ... 77·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

KELLEHER—Dec 26, at Dalkey, co. Dublin, wife of James Kelleher, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACLEOD—STEVENSON—Dec 27, at Trinity Church, Paddington, Roderick Henry Macleod, Bengal Civil Service, to Emily, daughter of John James Stevenson, ESA.

MONCRIEFF—ALBRIGHT—Dec 31, at the Friends' Meeting House, Birmingham, Col Sir C S Moncrieff, K C M G, C S I, of Cairo, to Mary Deborah, daughter of Arthur Albright, of Mariemont, Birmingham.

SIDEBOTHAM—LESTER—Dec 31, at Christ Church, Edith, Rev F W Sidebotham, son of Rev J S Sidebotham, Vicar of Aymestry, to Edith Rose Biddulph Lester, daughter of Maj-Gen Lester, late of the Bombay Staff Corps.

WARD—HAIG—Nov 22, at Wynberg, Cape Town, Capt W W Ward, East Yorkshire Regt, son of J J Ward, late B C S, to Phyllis Wolseley Haig, daughter of late Maj W Haig, R A.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—Dec 25, at Roehampton, Cheltenham, Herbert Baillie, MD, FRCS, Surgeon-Major, H M Indian Army, Retired, aged 71.

BINGHAM—Dec 26, at Brighton, Hannah, widow of Capt Henry Bingham, late H E I C S, Bengal Army.

HALLIBURTON—Dec 23, at Blackheath-park, Katherine Young, daughter of late Capt J Halliburton, H E I C S, aged 82.

JAMES—Dec 23, at Claremont-terrace, Exmouth, Rev H P James, retired Senior Chaplai H M Government of India, and late Rector of Tibberton, Salop.

MOORE—Dec 21, at The Hoe, West Worthing, Isabella Maria, widow of late Maj-Gen T Moore, Bengal Cavalry, aged 71.

PETRIE—Dec 31, at Southampton, Gen John Gordon Petrie, C B, Royal Artillery (late Bombay), retired, aged 68.

RAMSAY—Dec 23, at Upper Norwood, Marmaduke, Frank James Ramsay, son of Col M Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 31.

RICE—Dec 30, Robert Rice, LL. D, Madras C S, Retired, aged 48.

SCOTT—Dec 25, at Bunessan, Mull, N B, John Stewart Hepburn Scott, son of late Capt R Scott, H E I C S, aged 46.

SHAW—Dec 24, at the Rectory, Rougham, Suffolk, William Marton, son of Morton Shaw, Rector, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Allahabad, aged 32.

WILKINS—Dec 24, at Southampton, Sarah Ann, relict of late Capt F Wilkins, Bombay Artillery, aged 60.

WOODS—Nov 10, at Jacksonville, Florida, U S A, Capt H G Woods, Madras Retired.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—January 15, at Chupra, the wife of W A Cox, of a son.

JENYNS—January 14, at Asansol, the wife of Gerald Bulwer Jenyns, Assistant Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of a son.

MILNE—January 10, at Amoaicherra Tea Estate, Maligani, P O, S Sylhet, the wife of W Milne, of a daughter.

NARASIAH—January 9, at Coimbatore, the wife of C V Narasiah, Barrister-t-Law, of a daughter.

SPENCE—January 13, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain E K E Spence, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—HENNESSEY—January 14, at St Thomas' Church, Dehra Dun, by the Rev Arthur Kitchen, Chaplain of Mussoorie, John Anderson, MD, Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Department, to Mary Mabel, daughter of John B N Heanessey, C I E.

DEATHS.

HOGAN—January 11, at Simla, Susan, widow of late William Hogan, of Simla, aged 73 years.

KIRBY—January 13, at Silliguri, John Joseph, the eldest son of Joseph and Ellen Kirby, aged 21 years and 6 months, of fever.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891.

THE January number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* bears marks of an expansion of the range of topics with which the new editor, Dr. Leitner, intends to deal, not only in a very diversified list of papers, but in the addition of *"Imperial"* to the name of the publication. The one article that relates to a subject of contemporary Indian interest is perhaps a little, as the French would say, *tiré par les cheveux*. The writer, who signs himself "Argus," endeavours, by an effective use of a series of letters on the persecution of the Jews in Russia, written by "highly respectable and responsible" though anonymous, correspondents in that country, to improve the occasion of the intervention somewhat unnecessary, inasmuch as there is no serious need to convince the natives of India that Russian rule might bring with it a complete reversal of the policy of wise tolerance to men of all creeds and castes, which is the distinguishing note of British rule in India. The writer seems to regard the Czarewitch's visit to India as a dangerous incident, the hurtful potencies of which must be forestalled and warded off by a demonstration, to the address of the people of this country, of the oppressiveness of Russian rule. The reception of the Czarewitch he regards as a mistake which at one time seemed irretrievable. A flood of rhetoric and false sentiment would be set loose in welcoming him which would do much to convince the masses that India was being visited by her future king. David Urquhart's idea that it is a tradition of the Foreign Office in England always to please Russia, would be confirmed and realized, and loyal Mahomedans would be discouraged. This may be so, but there is no evidence in India that the Czarewitch's visit is being interpreted as the writer imagines. There has been no "flood of rhetoric," no false sentiment anywhere. Here and there—exclusively in Bengal, however — native journalists have shaken their heads over the rashness of allowing so considerable and so "suspected" a personage as the Czarewitch to see our army and our fortifications, and, above all, to enjoy unlimited opportunities of spreading sedition amongst our chiefs.

But vaticinations of this sort have not been taken at all seriously, and we have answered them by giving a rather imposing welcome to the dreaded visitor at Lahore, of all cities in India —the capital which Dhuleep Sing was boasting a year or two since of his determination to capture with the help of Sikh right arms and Russian gold. Those who have seen most of this interesting party of cold-weather visitors will derive most interest from these singular estimates of the significance of the tour, and will attach least weight to the warnings which the writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly* has given us on the subject. One of his suggestions, he will be glad to learn, however, has been anticipated wherever he has gone. The mischief of not receiving the Czarewitch as the private honoured guest of the Viceroy, he says, can partially be undone "by treating him in accordance with his age and attainments, not those of confidants of Ignatieff, like Onou." The Czarewitch, who has come here to enjoy himself, and wishes the world to know it, has taken care, wherever care has been necessary, that this shall be done. No one in India takes the tour less *au grand serieux* than he does, unless it be the much-talked-of diplomatist M. Onou, who was supposed to have come with him with the intention of playing the part of Mephistopheles, but who seems to prefer that of Figaro. "Russian flirtation with Mahomedanism in Central Asia" nothwithstanding, it is impossible therefore to see in the tour anything that needed the violent corrective of a demonstration to the natives of India of Russia's disposition to persecute her Jewish subjects. These flirtations themselves are not so entirely detached from less gentle treatment that they can present the Russian Government, even to the people of Central Asia, in the guise of the gentlest of rulers. Beyond the Afghan border the odours of wild pig which was being roasted for their delectation at a banquet offered by the Russian members of the Boundary Commission, are said still to linger in the offended nostrils of Mussulman chieftains. Reminiscences of this kind are perhaps as effective as arguments against the acceptance of Russian blandishments, as stories of persecutions of the Jews in Russia, which, after all, even when most powerfully put, would not provoke a town's meeting in any Indian city, as they have done at the London Mansion House. But the Czarewitch, if he hears of what is being written in counteraction of the political significance of his tour, need not complain. Professor Vambery has been indulgent enough not to spoil his holiday for him by the lecturing tour which he had promised to undertake in India this winter, and "Argus," with his revelations of anti-Jewish atrocities, is not quite so formidable a counterworker of Russian designs.

All this may be said without any desire to think lightly of the serious indictments that have been drawn up against the policy of the Russian Government towards their Jewish subjects. The Czarewitch's visit is creating no impression, whether amongst Mahomedans or Hindus, which it is necessary to destroy by dark tales of Russian oppression. Natives have been heard to say that the visit will be a disappointment to him if he came out with the idea that the people of India are awaiting or were in need of a deliverer. But it is no injustice to the Czarewitch to believe that he has come to India rather to amuse himself than to gather ideas, still less to distribute them. These letters upon the persecution of the Jews seem just a little superfluous, therefore, when they are sent to the address of Indians, beguiled by the presence of the Czarewitch into the belief that a deliverer is coming to them some day from the North-west. An anti-Russian propaganda at this time in India would look like a violation of the obligations of hospitality; a too assiduous prosecution of it might be interpreted as a sign of weakness. In Europe the case is different. Whoever there takes up the cause of the persecuted Jews in Russia, may do so without being credited with any ulterior object. No party in England is interested just now in blackening the reputation of the Czar's Government. Ten or twelve years ago, when a party purpose was to be served by showing that the people who had gone to the rescue of the oppressors in Turkey were inveterate oppressors in their own land, such a protest as that which went out from the Mansion House last month might have been misunderstood. Just now, however, it is only infatuation which questions the disinterestedness and sound judgment of those who have made the protest. Doubtless much that has been said on this subject has been said in forgetfulness of the fact that the Jewish question in Russia causes much embarrassment to the administration, and that there is at all events a colourable pretext for the harshness of the measures that are visited upon the Jews, in the social mischief that many of them do in the communities in which they are placed. They follow avocations of which it is saying little to say that they are not always honourable. The excuse that is alleged for forbidding them to settle in the interior is that when once the Jewish moneylender settles in the midst of a Russian village, the villagers become more at his mercy than the inhabitants of a Deccan village are at the mercy of the sowcar. But this, after all, is an inevitable retribution for past sins of impolicy. The area within which the Jews of south-eastern Europe can secure an honest and honourable living, has been so narrowly contracted that they have been driven to avocations which are degrading to themselves and pernicious to the people amidst whom they live. A further narrowing of the circle is now threatened. The Jews are being [illegible] from the high schools and the universities ; the laws which are about to be enforced will exclude them from the professions. They will be prohibited from being lawyers or engineers, army doctors or Government officials. There is something of the scourge of Atilla in this terribly repressive policy ; the Government, if the intentions attributed to them are carried out, will literally leave to the Jewish subjects of the Czar their lives alone. No Government in the world can afford, in its own interest, to make life unbearable and impossible to five millions of its subjects, and unless the intolerance of the Czar's advisers is fatuous and invincible, they will see that the policy which it is proposed to carry to such a terrible extreme, is not only inhuman, but is impracticable, unless virtual extermination is aimed at. Only one view, of course, can be taken of these things in India. The writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly* points out that the Hindus will wonder what harm there is in a race who follow agricultural and military pursuits in Guzerat, and who in Cochin and other parts of Southern India were conceded Brahminical privileges in acknowledgment of their adherence to regulations closely resembling those which affect the higher castes. He reminds us, too, that Sir Barrow Ellis and other popular Indian administrators were Jews. The significance of this is that the Russian Government are not only doing cruel injustice in carrying out a relentless anti-Jewish policy, but that they are depriving themselves of the services of a race rich in intellectual and moral resourcefulness, and valuable to any administration that choose to draw upon it for agents and helpers.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the Government of India has decided to publish in the official *Gazette* the information upon which it has appeared necessary to legislate for the purpose of raising the age of legal protection for married children from ten years to twelve. Last week we expressed our regret that this course had not been taken when the Bill was introduced to the Viceregal Council, so that there could be no doubt possible to honest minds as to the urgent necessity for recognising the existence of the evil and taking some step to check it, by affixing to practises unfortunately too prevalent in Bengal—and not in Bengal only—the stigma of criminality. Last year a memorial was forwarded to Government embodying the results of the experience of fifty-five lady physicians who furnished the particulars of a number of cases of terrible cruelty and outrage which had come within their professional cognisance. It is impossible for a newspaper to place before the general public even in outline those revelations ; they find their place in the official sheet where those whose duty it is to meet and beat down the opposition to a reform which is imperatively demanded in the interest of humanity, may find arguments the force of which even the most stolid cannot gainsay. Sir Steuart Bayley, in submitting the memorial of the Calcutta Health Society to the Supreme Government, pointed out that, apart from the moral abominations inseparable from the practices in question, the physical results were not only disastrous to the health of the victims, leading constantly to serious injury and often to death, but imperilled the future of the race by diminishing the capacity for bearing healthy children in after years. Strange to say, while educated and intelligent men view this cruel and degrading system with growing disfavour, it is upheld and enforced by the influence of women—the unfeeling mothers-in-law of the child-wives. This deplorable revelation is vouched for by the testimony of Native officers, military and civil. The evil custom is very general in Bengal, and especially among the lower castes. It is not an unfair inference that the woeful degeneracy of that population, noted for its lack of stamina, is in part at least due to that baneful practice. Behar and Orissa are comparatively exempt from it, as are also the aboriginal tribes. Unhappily it cannot be pretended that the practice is confined to Bengal ; it is not universal, but it is general in India ; it is openly defended as innocent and rightful, and those who view it with disfavour are as yet in a small minority. This fact, far from being a reason for delaying legislative action, is the strongest proof of its necessity, if a sound public opinion on the subject is to be created within a measurable period.

WHAT is the use of public gardens? If the whole expenditure—nominally Rs. 80,000—budgetted for the up-keep and improvement on the gardens of Bombay, were to be saved, would any calamity occur to the city? An epidemic sweep over it? Or a fire break out which could not be extinguished? These were the very representations, the very words, addressed to the City Fathers yesterday afternoon by a distinguished Portuguese medical man, as reasons for omitting from the estimates some twenty-three thousand rupees needed for the utilisation of the extensive ground purchased last year to add to the extent and usefulness of the Victoria Gardens. Condescending to particulars, the learned doctor recommended the omission of the sum of twenty-two thousand rupees which was set down as the cost of water for all the gardens of the city. Mr. Acworth pointed out that this "saving" would mean a loss of precisely the same amount to the Municipality ; if the money were not paid out of the municipal pocket to the Garden account, it could not be paid into the water-supply account. The whole sum is a book entry which leaves the rate-payers neither richer nor poorer. The proposal to leave the whole of the Gardens waterless was negatived —after long debate it is true ; but still it was negatived, which is creditable to the good sense of the Corporation. But is it not strange that the eloquent *qui bono* addressed to the Councillors should have come from the lips of an educated member of that very community whose genius for horticulture made the gardens of Salsette and Bombay famous throughout India?

THE representative character of the list of new Fellows of the Bombay University bespeaks for it general approval. The most interesting, as it certainly will not be the least popular, amongst the nominations is that of Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, M.D., who will be a valuable addition to the Senate, especially at a time when changes, which it is understood will be important, in the curriculum of medical education, are in contemplation. The medical profession would have been inadequately represented in the University if so distinguished a member of it had been any longer left out of the list ; and the Chancellor and the new Vice-Chancellor are to be congratulated upon a selection which, if it creates rather than follows precedent, will none the less be heartily approved of.

THE Government of India, writes the *Indian Daily News*, is responsible for making the burden of great improvements heavier upon the present generation of citizens than it need be, by reason of its refusal to sanction municipal borrowing for a longer period than 40 years. If the Government of India will permit the Corporation of Bombay to negotiate loans to run for 80 or 100 years, to which we can see no reasonable objection, there will probably be no need for "barbarous" additions to the municipal demands on the townspeople. This is a point that the members of the deputation expected to visit Calcutta next month to lay the request of the Bombay Corporation for easier borrowing terms before the Viceroy will probably not neglect to bring to his Excellency's notice.

IT will be some time before it is possible to make the fiscal system in Upper Burma in all points uniform with that in vogue in the Lower Provinces, observes a contemporary ; but the present diversity has undoubtedly its inconveniences. For instance, migration between the two provinces is now common, and is daily becoming more so, and the question recently arose whether a person who had been assessed to capitation tax in Lower Burma should on removal to Upper Burma still remain liable to pay. It has been decided that, provided he is assessed anew in Upper Burma to the tax known as *thathameda*, the amount due as capitation tax shall be remitted. As things are, any other course would probably be attended with practical inconveniences, and the new ruling is useful in so far as it to some extent

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SIR BARNES PEACOCK'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

Sir James Hannen has been appointed one of the Lords of Appeal in the place of the late Sir Barnes Peacock.

THE SCOTCH STRIKE.

A demonstration of railway strikers, in which five thousand took part, was held at Edinburgh yesterday.

The proceedings were of an orderly character.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DILLON IN FRANCE.

Mr. Dillon has arrived at Havre from New York, and was received on landing by Messrs. O'Brien and Gill.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

TELEPHONIC AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 19.

The Telegraph Department will complete their new telephone exchange next month at Cawnpore. A similar exchange at Mandalay is intended to be opened. Mr. Hare has just returned to Mandalay from Lashio, having reconnoitred, for a telegraph line, the country north-east of the capital of Upper Burma, which will be laid in due course. Quick communication with the northern Shan States is important.

ARRIVAL OF THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 19.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived here to-day. His Military Secretary, Colonel Hemming, will probably rejoin his regiment when Sir Charles Arbuthnot vacates the Madras command.

THE POONA CAMP OF EXERCISE.

SIEGE OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 19.

Regarding Saturday's operations with the Siege Train, an examination of the left face of the enemy's siege battery, which formed the object of attack, shewed that the firing had been very accurate, though the damage done was not by any means very great. Forty-five rounds were fired that day. Of these, eight lodged in the parapet, seven in the rear trench, two in the front ditch, eleven in the terre-plein, five just a few feet in rear of the work, six within fifty yards in front of the work, and the remaining six within a hundred yards of the work in front. With the two days' shooting, therefore, the Practice Battery has succeeded in placing 75 out of the 106 rounds fired in the body of the work, but some of the shells did not explode on impact as they ought to have done. A big crater has been made in the parapet on the front face of the battery, and if the attackers had continued to throw some more shells into that spot, they should have succeeded in effecting a large breach, but as it is, the enemy's battery is still practically in working order, and has not by any means been "silenced" or "dismounted." This morning the Practice Battery, armed with two 40-pounders and two 25-pounders, and employing shrapnel shell, endeavoured, after picking up the range, to search out the interior of the Twydal Redoubt, where some dummy targets had been placed. The object of to-day's firing was to exhibit the effect of shrapnel on men and material, and its searching power at long range. 25 shrapnel and 3 common shells were fired from the 40-pounders, and 4 common and 13 shrapnel shells from the 25-pounders. The working party somehow could not get on to the mark, and the shooting was consequently very indifferent, not the smallest damage being effected. Either the fuses worked badly or the men worked the fuses badly, but the result was almost *nil*.

While the siege train was working this morning the other troops were kept engaged the whole time A small force was supposed to be coming to the assistance of the besieged enemy, the object of the force being to make an attempt to pierce the lines of circumvallation. It, in fact, made an attack on the investing force in the trenches, between the besiegers and the besieged. To repel this attack, a small force is detached from the invading army and is sent to drive the enemy's force off. Colonel Carrington of the Worcestershire Regiment, was the brigadier of the force which had been detached. He had under him two squadrons of the 3rd Cavalry, the 53rd and 55th Field Batteries R. A., the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry. The attacking force coming to the rescue of the besieged, was under the command of Colonel Brooke-Meares of the 1st Royal Fusiliers, who had a slightly stronger force than Colonel Carrington. Two squadrons of the Poona Horse, two batteries of Artillery, the Worcestershire Regiment, the 2nd Grenadiers, and the 10th Regiment—this was the strength of the force under Colonel Brooke-Meares. Colonel Carrington's force formed up at 10 o'clock to the east of Yerrowda, and set out immediately it received orders to move, marching eastward across some broken country, it being understood that the attack would be made on the eastern flank of the invading army. After marching about three miles eastward, Colonel Carrington found a part of the enemy well concealed behind some rocks, and he immediately proceeded to drive them from that position. The enemy retired northwards, and fell back upon Lohogaon village. Colonel Carrington's whole force was to the south of this village, and it had to march over heavy and rocky ground. Having got the village between his force and the force sent out to oppose him, Colonel Brooke-Meares made a quick movement and marched westward rapidly, straight on to Dhanowrie, there being nothing to stop his progress. Colonel Carrington's force having reached Lohogaon, and scoured the country around, found that the enemy had given him the slip. And not only that—the enemy's force had fairly siezed the trenches, as they intended, before the other force knew anything about it.

One of the men of the Worcestershire Regiment was drowned yesterday while bathing in the river near Holkar's Bridge.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 17.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Lombardy (extra) arrived here yesterday morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

H. M. S. Himalaya from Plymouth arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah .....4¼.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight....1s. 6⅛d.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 2.

THERE is but little to write this week about the Irish crisis. The situation practically remains unchanged. Mr. William O'Brien cannot come to London, and Mr. Parnell apparently does not wish to go to Paris, so the interview between the commander in-chief of the Plan of Campaign, and the "leader of the Irish race" has taken place at Boulogne. When the conference terminated, Mr. O'Brien went back to the French capital, and Mr. Parnell returned to England. Negotiations, it is said, will shortly be resumed, and in the meantime, the utmost secrecy is being observed by Mr. O'Brien at all events. The detailed narrative issued by a news agency, and said to have been derived from "an Irish member" who was particularly anxious that he should not be named, is put down to Mr. Parnell by his enemies. It was agreed between the high contracting parties that nothing should be given to the press, but the Gladstonian papers seem to think that if Mr. Parnell would, to suit his own purpose, divulge what passed at one private conference, he would if there was any object to be gained, do the same with another. On the whole, the telegram in question put things in a very favorable light for Mr. Parnell, and made Mr. William O'Brien the very humble servant of "Mr. Fox." Mr. O'Brien's friends in the anti-Parnellite camp are a little afraid of him, but with the *Pall Mall* they say he is "not such a fool" as the narrative I have referred to would make him out. He himself has thought it necessary to warn the public against giving any evidence to the rumours, which, he says, are all "either pure conjectures or fabrications." One of the stories afloat is that Mr. Parnell intends to make over the leadership to Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Parnell, if he is tired of the fight, might perhaps be willing to do this, but the question is, would Mr. O'Brien consent, particularly with the prospect that he has immediately before him in Ireland, and if he did, whether the anti-Parnellites would throw over Mr. McCarthy to please Mr. Parnell. The Irish members in town profess to be ignorant as to what is transpiring, but imagine that Mr. O'Brien is trying to get funds from Mr. Parnell to provide for evicted tenants. The subscription that was being raised for them in Ireland has been a failure owing to the split, and the outlook in New Tipperary, for which Mr. O'Brien is specially responsible, is very discouraging. As Mr. Parnell, for the present at all events, holds the purse-strings, Mr. O'Brien cannot afford to be so truculent as some of his friends; one of whom insinuates that a certain bandage was employed more for effect than for use. Here is Mr. Davitt, for example, telling us that Mr. Parnell is an "extraordinarily ignorant man," and that we have all been carried away by what he styles the Parnell legend. "The public got hold of that legend, and the men around him, who knew better, encouraged it because it helped the cause. Meanwhile Parnell got to believe it himself—sucked down the blarney as a boy sucks toffee. Now, the legend is a Frankenstein monster, a thing which will die hard. The truth is that Parnell, in spite of his power of getting hold of a point and sticking to it through thick and thin,—which was the secret of his services to Ireland—is absurdly incapable of taking wide views when left to himself." Mr. Davitt may or may not have correctly estimated Mr. Parnell's character as a politician, but we know from Mr. L. Jenning's interesting article in the *Contemporary Review* how famous Parliamentary reputations are sometimes made. "A newspaper editor or writer," we are told, "forms his own idea of a public man, and although it may not bear the least resemblance to the man himself, it soon becomes the sole conception which the public have of him. The newspaper artist is proud of his portrait, and keeps adding touches to it which make it more and more acceptable to the multitude. After a time the original of the picture begins to model himself on this fancy sketch, always provided, of course, that it be sufficiently favourable. Perhaps he is told every morning that he is a prodigy of coolness and self-possession, and that the attacks of opponents pass over him like the idle wind. He works up to this idea; his manner becomes decidedly cool; he laughs openly in the faces of his opponents. The newspapers paint a figure on the looking-glass which they hand to him, and he takes it for his own visage." We know that Mr. Jennings is not any more than Mr. Hanbury *persona grata* among the Front Bench men of his party, but people are asking why he should have singled out Mr. Arthur Balfour as the object of his cynicism. According to Mr. Jennings, most public men, not excluding I suppose his former master, Lord Randolph Churchill, ought to acknowledge, if they paid tribute where it was due, that "they have been made largely by public writers."

Mr. Chamberlain has been very much in evidence this week. He has written a curious letter to "my dear O'Shea," taking upon his own shoulders the responsibility for that gentleman's selection as the man for Galway, and he has made a speech at Birmingham on the political situation. He declares that Home Rule is as dead as Queen Anne; predicts that in the course of the next few weeks we shall find Mr. Healy weeping upon the neck of Mr. Parnell, and Mr. O'Brien blacking his boots; and suggests that it is time the Gladstonians did penance at the Unionist shrine in Birmingham. In some quarters this speech is regarded as a bid for the leadership of the Liberal party, but Mr. Gladstone, who has this week been celebrating in the usual manner his eighty-first birthday, has given no indication of his intention to abandon his Irish views. He is said to have declared to a friend that he feels another four or five years' good work in him. Until the Irish settle their interminable quarrel, no one can say what will happen. We are accustomed to strange things in politics, but supposing anything occurred to make Mr. Gladstone retire, which he might do if he thought that Home Rule was as dead as Queen Anne, it is scarcely possible that Mr. Chamberlain could step into his shoes. The unconciliatory tones of his utterances are, however, inconsistent with a desire to come to terms with his old allies. The solemn manner in which he rebuked them the other day for setting the masses against the classes, must have brought a smile to the lips of those who not so long ago were held up to the contempt of mankind as beings "who toil not, neither do they spin."

The proceedings of the National Congress have not attracted an extraordinary amount of interest in this country; but they are commented upon by several of the leading journals. The *Times* has not this year devoted an editorial article to the subject, but the editor in the issue of to-day allows a correspondent—evidently Sir W. W. Hunter—to explain his views at some length. The fact that the Congress people have been induced to moderate their demands and to accept Mr. Bradlaugh's new Bill, is favourably commented upon by the writer, whose sympathy was alienated by the excessive claims put forward at the Bombay meeting in 1889. "It is earnestly to be hoped," he observes, "that her Majesty's ministers may take advantage of the hoped-for lull in Irish obstruction, to deal with the wants of India in the coming Parliament." I fear that Sir W. W. Hunter is hardly aware of the quantity of work the Government have to get through this session. The task of piloting a measure through the House of Commons is not so easy as seems to be supposed at Oxford. "The question," Sir W. W. Hunter observes, "as it now emerges before the English public, is no longer one of a difference as to fundamental principles, but as to the degree in which these principles should be applied." Viscount Cross can hardly be prepared to go as far as Mr. Bradlaugh, and his lordship, unless he can obtain guarantees from the junior member for Northampton that the Government measure of last session would not be seriously opposed, is hardly likely, I should think, to reintroduce his Bill. The *St. James's Gazette* publishes a characteristically slashing attack upon the Congress and its promoters, the authorship of the article being attributed to our only Anglo-Indian novelist—Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The *Pall Mall Gazette* confines itself to rebuking the Calcutta representative of the *Times* for his animus against the movement, and to some remarks on the cry for an earlier consideration of the Indian Budget by the House of Commons. The Northumberland Street paper is not hopeful that the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, or that if it were acceded to, much good would ensue. We are reminded that ten or eleven years ago, when Mr. E. Stanhope was Under-Secretary of State for India, he made his financial statement some time in May, which cannot be considered a late period of the session. "Was the House crowded with members anxious to show their interest in the affairs of England's vast dominions in the East? Not at all. The appearance of the Legislative Chamber was pretty much what it was on the 14th of August last—what it will be when Sir J. Gorst or whoever is then Under-Secretary for India, makes his annual statement during or after the dog days of 1891." The *Pall Mall* says that on the occasion alluded to, Mr. Fawcett was interrupted in the middle of one of the best speeches on India he ever delivered by a count, and that the debate was continued throughout the following evening in "an almost empty house—at times only two or three members being present." The average member, it is suggested, stays away because he does not feel inclined to listen to or take part in a purely academical disputation. "He knows that the House of Commons, if every one of its members talks until Doomsday, has not the power of reducing Indian expenditure to the extent of a single depreciated rupee." If a portion of the Home Expenditure were charged to the English revenues, it would appear in the estimates, and members might then take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the accounts. "Considering that the Colonial Office does not cost the colonies anything at all, is it, to say the least, quite fair that the far from flourishing Indian taxpayer should be required to pay for the whole of the salaries of the India Office establishment, from the Secretary of State down to the charwoman?" This opens up a large question, but many persons who see nothing wrong in Indian revenues being utilized to maintain the department in London, yet think it is rather a shabby proceeding to ask you to pay the salaries of the Secretary of State and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary. As these two functionaries do not, like the permanent staff, give up the whole of their time to India, but assist in the general government of this country, besides taking their share in addressing party meetings all over the country, they ought, it is contended, to be paid out of the same fund as other ministers of the Crown. If this were done, members of Parliament like Mr. Maclean would probably not have to complain so much of the contemptuous treatment sometimes accorded to them by occupants of the front Ministrial bench. In one of the discussions that took place in 1858 on the proposal to transfer the government of India from the Company to the Crown, Mr. Disraeli spoke as follows: "Of all the delusions ever practised in Parliament was that arrangement of 1853 which afforded the House of Commons an opportunity of hearing an Indian budget. An Indian budget detailing the failures and progress of an empire for which we do not pay and are not responsible, was a subject not likely to contribute much to the edification of the House; and who could be surprised that the Minister could not command a House to listen to the lucid narrative?" The "arrangement of 1853" is not unlike the "arrangement of 1891," except that the words, "are not responsible," as applied to the House of Commons, have not the same meaning now that they had thirty-seven years ago. Many of the leading country papers publish articles on the Congress. Those professing Gladstonian opinions are favourable, though generally in a cautious sort of way, to the agitation. The Conservative journals unanimously condemn the Congress, some of them in very vigorous terms. Sir Edward Watkin's discovery about Russian gold is probably responsible for the startling announcement that the Indian leaders have threatened, in the event of their demands not being satisfied by the British Government, to appeal to Russia.

There is, I fancy, less than the usual amount of dissatisfaction with the New Year honours, but, of course, some grumblers are to be met with. Gladstonians sneer at the baronetcy conferred upon Mr. Thomas Brooks, whose only title to fame appears to be that he is chairman of Lord Hartington's Elections, Committee in Rowendale. The more rigid of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's followers are somewhat scandalized at the peerage conferred upon Lord Ardilaun's brother, but certainly if ever a brewer deserved to be made a member of the nobility it is Sir Edward Guinness. Men in his position are generally created peers because of their substantial contributions to party funds. Sir Edward Guinness owes his new dignity to the gift of a quarter of a million that he recently made for the purpose of providing decent dwellings for the poor. The long spell of Arctic weather which we have had enables us to appreciate at its full worth the new peer's generosity. For two of the distinctions bestowed, there has been nothing but praise on all sides. I allude to Sir Henry Rawlinson's baronetcy and the Knight Commandership of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, of which Mr. Thomas Sutherland, the able chairman of the P. and O. Company, is the recipient. All who know Mr. J. D. Mackay, and he has many friends in the United Kingdom, were pleased to see his name heading the list of C. I. E.'s. It has been stated here that the Chief Commissioner of Burma would have received his K. C. S. I. earlier, but for the "spitefulness" of Lord Ripon. Surely there must be some mistake about this. I never heard that Lord Ripon had any reason for owing Sir A. Mackenzie a grudge; quite the contrary one would have thought. If his lordship was inimical to Sir A. Mackenzie, which I do not believe, the latter certainly returned good for evil, for I remember that he was one of those who attended the dinner given to Lord Ripon in London on his return from the East. The people of Birmingham are rather proud of Sir A. Mackenzie's success, and Mr. Schnadhorst, I believe, is fond of telling his friends that he was a schoolfellow of the Commissioner of Burma. If Sir A. Mackenzie, like other distinguished Anglo-Indians, hopes some day to be a member of the House of Commons, he ought, assuming his politics to be the same as those of Mr. Schnadhorst, to have no difficulty in finding a seat.

Professor Huxley having demolished "General" Booth, has laid down his pen, but others, stimulated by the distinguished scientist's arguments, are attacking more vehemently than ever the scheme put forward "In Darkest England." The *Times* is taking the lead in opposing the new departure of the Salvation Army with as much zeal and vigour as it displayed in its onslaught upon the Irish party. Column after column is filled with detailed criticisms of "General" Booth's proposals, and it is evidently expected that some of the charitable people who were captivated in the first instance will have their faith shaken. Whether the result of this systematic onslaught will prevent "General" Booth from receiving any large portion of the immense sums promised, remains to be seen. A few days ago he announced that he was able to make a start, but since then he has lost his right hand, Mr. Smith, who resigned his connection with the Salvation Army in circumstances set forth at length in this morning's papers. Mr. Smith, who has previously been at the head of the "Social" department of this wonderful organization, seems to have separated from the Army as a protest against "General" Booth's apparent inclination to use the same machinery for saving bodies as well as souls. Mr. Smith contends that the philanthropic work should be kept quite distinct from the evangelistic operations of the Army, and his retirement seems to have led to a modification of "General" Booth's original plans. It is intimated that the funds raised on behalf of the submerged Tenth will be entirely separate, and, to judge from his communication to the press, the General is beginning to feel a little alarmed at the strength of the forces which he has to encounter. Had his opponents made as much stir at the beginning, he would never have found the public willing to pour its money so lavishly into the Salvation Army chest. A considerable amount of the hostility aroused is, no doubt, owing to the jealousy of other philanthropic agencies, religious and secular, but this is not to be wondered at after all we have heard about money having been diverted from recognised charitable institutions to enable "General" Booth to carry out his gigantic experiments. Cardinal Manning does not seem to be troubled with any misgivings. Writing to "Dear Mr. Tillette," the venerable ecclesiastic says he has not had patience to read Professor Huxley's letters. This, however, is a trifle, and does not stand in the way of his criticising these letters. "How can any man," his eminence asks, "hinder or discourage the giving of food or help"? "Why," he goes on to ask, "is the house called a workhouse"? Because it is for those who cannot work? No, because it was the house to give work or bread. The very name is our argument." The Cardinal adds:—"I am very sure what our Lord and His Apostles would do if they were in London."

ARRIVAL OF LORD WENLOCK.

LORD WENLOCK, the Governor designate of Madras, with Lady Wenlock and child, arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. steam-ship Assam yesterday. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley, of the 7th Hussars, Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon. A. Baring, Aide-de-Camp. The steamer was expected to arrive in the harbour about a quarter to 8 o'clock in the morning, but was not even signalled as approaching the harbour at that hour. A guard of honour composed of 100 rank and file of the 2nd Glo'ster Regiment, with band and colours, under the command of Captain Tuffnell, attended at the Apollo Bunder shortly after 7-30 a.m., but, after waiting there some three hours and a half, were ordered to march back to their quarters in the absence of any sign of the steamer's approach. Several Government officials, who had been waiting at the bunder for several hours, also retired. It was not until 11-25 a.m. that the Assam was signalled from the Castle flagstaff. Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, was the first to leave the bunder in a steam-launch for the purpose of boarding the mail-boat. As the Assam anchored off the bunder at 12-15 p.m., a Government deputation, composed of Captain Hext, C.I.E., Director of the Indian Marine, Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, and Captain Cox, aide-de-camp to his Excellency Lord Harris, proceeded to the steamer in the steam launch Wren, and escorted Lord Wenlock to the bunder in about three-quarters of an hour. As His Excellency landed at 1 p.m., the land battery fired a salute of seventeen guns in honour of his arrival; and Mr. Lee-Warner introduced to him the officers who were present to meet him, among them being General Budgen, commanding the Bombay District, Mr. G. W. Vidal, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Secretary to Government, Mr. McNabb Campbell, acting Collector of Customs, Captain Steele of the district staff, Rissuldar Major Roopsing, native aide-de-cam to Lord Harris, Captain Caisey, I. M., &c. Lord Wenlock and party were then driven to Malabar Point in a Government House carriage drawn by four horses, with outriders, escorted by a detachment of thirty-two sowars of the Governor's body-guard under the command of Captain Got. At night Lord Wenlock and party were entertained at a dinner and ball at Government House. Lord Wenlock and party will leave for Madras by the Raichore mail train from the Victoria Terminus at 8-45 p.m. to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

For the meet at Parla about five and twenty sportsmen put in an appearance and were rewarded by having a very good morning's sport. True, the jackal was not a very straight-necked customer, and did a deal of jinking at one time and another. But he managed to keep us going from shortly after daybreak until past eight o'clock, when he went to ground, but was got out, and the hounds were not cheated of their well-earned quarry. We formed on the outside of the Chuckla covert, and after a brisk galop over the melon ground, skirted Saar Hill, past the tank, and, turning left-handed, headed for the Andheri Vehar road, where our jackal was apparently headed; as, failing to cross the road, he turned sharp back towards the railway, which, however, he did not cross, but running parallel with it for some distance, again made towards the road and again changed his mind, and turning right instead of left this time, made for the Vehar backwater. Here there was a check of some minutes in some vegetable gardens, and it is supposed the hounds changed on to the line of another jackal. As our hunted friend was viewed after the hounds were running on the other side of the water, the Jack we were now after made a point for the hills, which he reached in safety. But going to ground among some rocks on the top of one of the hills near Ghaut Cooper was unearthed and killed. The morning was delightfully cool, and neither hounds nor horses seemed in the least distressed after one of the longest runs we have had this season.

THE ANTI-USURY LEAGUE.

ON Saturday last, 17th inst., at the Kapad Bazaar Hall, a meeting of the Anti-Usury League was held.

Mr. W. A. Chambers, who presided, after recapitulating what had been done at the previous meetings, said that the objects of the League had been adversely criticised in some quarters. It was very kind of the Bombay Socialists, it had been said, to meet together and decide under what terms the Marwarri should lend his money. Surely the Marwarri should do as he liked with his own. He, the speaker, thought that it was unfair to drag in the word 'socialism' into that agitation. It did not follow because a man joined "The Anti-Usury League," that therefore he was a socialist; and as to the Marwarri doing as he pleased with his own, they were prepared to say that no man had the right to use the power which money gave him to live by extortion and cheating. The low rate of interest, 6¼ per cent., fixed by the League as the the legal rate, was too low according to some critics. There undoubtedly was some weight in this remark, but they must understand that the rate was placed low in order to leave room for compromise, when they were sufficiently strong to approach the Government. It was not sufficient to know that the Marwarri gave less money to the borrower than actually appeared in the bond, nor to know that sometimes a cypher was added, which turned 40 into 400 rupees. They must have detailed statements which would enable them to prepare a good case for presentation to the authorities, and he appealed to the public to give them that information, which would be received in the strictest confidence. He thought that an effort should also be made to discourage the expense attaching to marriages and funerals among the people, although he did not wish them to accept all ideas which came from the West without due qualification, for much in their civilization was to be admired, yet, in that he thought they might emulate the English and urge more thrifty ceremonial habits. In England the work-people also spent a lot of money on funerals, and there was a society established to discourage this foolish habit. He understood that some people thought that they wished to establish loan societies; but that was not so: they simply meant to form a fighting political body to do away with a great evil which unfortunately existed in India. (Cheers.)

A discussion followed upon the objects of the society, in which Messrs. Merwanji Framji Gadially and Nanabhai Sadananji Kali took part. A number of persons signified their intention of joining the League.

A vote of thanks to the proprietor of the hall for its use was unanimously passed, and the proceedings terminated.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much credit is due to the management of the forthcoming Scottish Orphanage concert for the excellent programme that they have been able to place before the public, and for the persistent way in which they are endeavouring to enlist patronage for the occasion.

A real treat is in store for those who contemplate going to the Town Hall on Wednesday night, but I trust I may be excused for making a suggestion which, I am sure, if adopted, would enhance the value of the performance and give pleasure to everybody, and this is my object in writing.

I would propose, if it is not too late, that an addition or two be made to the programme so as to include a chorus or two by the Scottish Orphanage children themselves. Their appearance on the stage would be a direct appeal to the public, who I am sure would be very glad to see and hear them, and make every allowance for possible drawbacks.—Yours, &c.

S. N. W.

WATERING THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any one tell me why Nepean Sea Road is made dangerously slippery for horses and pedestrians by over-watering, and why that portion of Gowalia Tank Road which passes through Cumballa Hill is left nearly unwatered, to the great disgust of the residents of that locality, and to the detriment of the road itself, as is evidenced by its uneven surface and the innumerable ruts in it.

January 19. A RATEPAYER.

HIGHLY encouraging reports of gold discoveries in Mashonaland continue to reach Capetown from both official and private sources. Although prospecting has been proceeding for little over six weeks, upwards of 500 claims have been registered. They are mostly on the north side of the Umfuli River.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon, when the discussion on the budget estimates for 1891-92 was resumed. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban president of the Corporation, occupied the chair, and the others present were Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney. Messrs. E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, A. M. Gubbay, Hasanbhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jamnohandas Vandrawandas; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Pestonji, K. M. Shroff; Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh; Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Accacio Gabriel Viegas; Captain W. P. Walshe, and Mr. J. P. Watson.

A CHANGE IN PROCEDURE.

Colonel Merewether moved and Captain Walshe seconded that the budget estimate of Rs. 80,739, in respect of expenditure on public gardens, be adopted.

Dr. Blaney, in the absence of Mr. D. E. Wacha, then moved "that the various items of the budget under each detailed statement of expenditure be considered and voted on item by item." The proposal, he said, was a perfectly reasonable and natural one. If there was one matter of business more than another which was brought before the Corporation, and which demanded very close scrutiny and careful attention, it was the budget. The passing of this motion, he thought, would relieve the Corporation of the stigma which had been attached to it for many years, of doing the budget work in a very perfunctory manner. He would ask the President, however, to rule whether the items should be taken separately or not.

The President said that in cases where there were distinct items regarding which it was obvious there would be opposition, he should use his discretion, under No. 6 of the rules, as to dividing into two or more distinct propositions any motion or amendment which in his opinion was so complicated as to be likely to lead to confusion or inconvenience by being debated on as one proposition.

Mr. N. B. Suntook seconded Dr. Blaney's amendment.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, in supporting Colonel Merewether, said he could not see how any benefit could be derived from considering the budget item by item; but, on the contrary, it would be a considerable waste of time.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia said, by passing Dr. Blaney's motion they would be only doing their duty to the ratepayers, and if they did not do that, they would be traitors to the ratepayers and traitors to their God. ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.)

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya and Mr. K. N. Kabraji were both of opinion it would be mere waste of time to consider the items separately. They might consider the items to which any objection was taken separately.

Dr. Cowasji observed the Standing Committee had been able to consider the budget item by item in nine or ten sittings, and he did not see how the Corporation could not do it in the same time. That would not be a waste of time, but be following the example of the Standing Committee.

Mr. E. B. Carroll was surprised to hear Dr. Cowasji's remarks, for he must surely realise there was a great difference between the two bodies. The Standing Committee was a small body which sat round a table talking over their business, and not making long speeches as at the Corporation. They were therefore able to get through the business in one-fifth of the time the Corporation could. It was impossible for such a large body to get through the business as quickly as the Standing Committee could.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, who had by this time put in an appearance, said it had been remarked that the discussing of the budget item by item would be a waste of time. But how could it be? It could not be, for this reason. It was he who had proposed last year that the budget should be discussed item by item; and what was the result? Mr. Geary, who was the President then, assented to it, and the result was a good deal of healthy criticism was brought to bear upon the budget, and many items were altered.

The President said that so far as he knew there was no record of it.

Mr. Wacha, continuing, said he distinctly remembered so, for the reason that, under the head of drainage and pumping he brought forward certain motions, particularly in reference to items of coal and repairs to engines and other matters, and it was owing to the criticism he had himself brought to bear, that the coal contracts were modified by the Town Council.

Mr. Grattan Geary remarked that it had been said that the budget was discussed item by item last year when he was president. He had no recollection of that course having been taken. There was no record of it, and he heard with astonishment that that course had been taken. If it had been, he was quite satisfied that that budget would now be under discussion. (Laughter.) Mr. Wacha, the gentleman who had initiated the amendment, could not be aware of the certain result of the carrying of his motion. Every item of the present budget would probably be the subject of a proposition, and he knew from experience that interminable speaking would follow. The amendment had been thoughtlessly proposed, and, if adopted, would keep the Corporation from having any effectual control over the budget, because in the multitudinous items, the members would lose grip of the general lines of the budget. There were provisions for discussing any single item of the budget without pledging themselves to go through it item by item.

Colonel Merewether pointed out that the budget was with the members of the Corporation twenty-five days before it came up for discussion, and there was a distinct rule of procedure for any member to follow who objected to any particular item.

Dr. Balchandra considered that when the British House of Commons could go into committee and discuss their huge expenditure item by item, they, with their comparatively small budget, might follow that example.

The amendment was put and carried by 21 votes to 18.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

The discussion of expenditure for public gardens was then proceeded with. Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the expenditure be reduced to Rs. 62,949. He was, however, unprepared to show how that sum should be made up.

The President said that as there was some confusion with regard to the figures, he would ask Dr. Viegas to object to any item of expenditure as they were put to the vote.

The Municipal Commissioner, referring to the proposed reduction of the public gardens estimates, pointed out to Dr. Viegas that by reducing the expenditure to Rs. 16,650, he was also reducing the water works revenue by the same amount. The water used in the gardens was charged for and entered as an item of profit to the water-works side of the budget. If that item was cut out, the water works would lose that amount, and they would be exactly where they were now. Having once decided to extend the Victoria Gardens, it was their duty to utilize the land they had purchased, and not leave it in a scandalous and discreditable condition.

After further discussion, the items of expenditure on public gardens were considered in detail, and all sanctioned, the total expenditure being passed at Rs. 80,739.

Dr. Viegas moved amendments in respect of the water supply to the Victoria and Malbar Hill gardens, which would reduce the expenditure for the former from Rs. 26,289 to Rs. 12,064, and the latter from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 1,500. They were both rejected.

The Corporation then adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S I. M. S. CLIVE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MARINE STEAMER CLIVE Captain P J Falle, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi, with the head-quarters and five companies of the 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment and details, consisting of 17 officers, 579 European rank and file, 20 women, and 46 children, 3 native details, 80 followers, and 8 horses. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The Clive will sail to-day for Calcutta. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col Sharp, 2nd Rl Lanc Regt		Lieut Palmes, 2nd Rl L Regt	
Major Fitzherbert, 2nd Rl Lanc Regt		Lieut Raymond	"
		Lieut Scriven	"
		Lieut Graham	"
Capt Duffin, 2nd Rl Lanc Regt		Lieut and Qr Mr O'Neill	
Capt Haynes	"	Capt Dixon, R E	
Capt Carleton	"	Capt Coghill, 18th Batty S D	
Lieut Sandbach	"	Capt Hunt, 2nd York L I	
Lieut Rowlandson	"	Lieut Sartorius, 1st Belooch Battn	
Lieut Marker	"		

COUNT QUADT ISNY, a Bavarian nobleman, has committed suicide at Mentone, owing to losses at Monte Carlo.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H. E. LORD WENLOCK, the newly appointed Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lady Wenlock and child, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the mail steamer Assam. They were driven to Government House, Malabar Point, where they were received by H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris, whose guests they will be till their departure from Bombay to-morrow evening. A dinner and ball were given in honour of Lord and Lady Wenlock at Government House last night.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon resumed their discussion on the budget estimates for 1891-92; but the sitting was almost entirely taken up by a debate on a motion which had been given notice of by Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, but which in his absence was placed before the meeting by Dr. Blaney, to the effect that the various items of the budget under each detailed statement of expenditure should be considered and voted on item by item. Several members were of opinion that such a procedure was unnecessary and would be a mere waste of time, although others were in favour of it. Then Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, who put in an appearance in the middle of the debate, said that he had proposed such a resolution last year, and the result was a good deal of healthy criticism had been brought to bear upon the budget, and many items were altered. Mr. Geary, replying to Mr. Wacha, said he had no recollection of such a course having been taken last year when he was president; for, had such been the case, he was afraid last year's budget would still have been under discussion. The amendment was on a vote carried by 21 against 18, and the discussion of expenditure was proceeded with in detail.

THE Bishop of Calcutta will leave the Presidency for a tour in Burma on February 3. His lordship reaches Rangoon on the 7th, Tounghoo on the 12th, and Mandalay the 18th, returning to Rangoon by the 24th, where he stays till March 2nd. Afterwards he goes up to the Chittagong frontier, visiting Chittagong on March 8th and 9th, Rangamati on the 9th and 11th, and then to Noakholi on the 12th and 14th, and Barisal on the 14th and 16th.

THE last rail in the portion of the Villapuram-Guntakal State Railway between Villapuram and Katpadi (Vellore) has just been laid, and the line between those two places completed.

THE Calcutta Gold Market on Friday was steady. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 15; Sonapet, Rs. 1-10; Western Patkoom, As. 13; Pat-Pat, Rs. 1-7; Dhadka, As. 11; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 9; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 13; Sonakhan, As. 10; Eastern Ranchi, nominal; Lohardagga, nominal.

THE Calcutta Diocesan Conference on Friday evening discussed the forms of worship adapted to India and the poverty among Europeans and Eurasians. On the latter subject interesting papers were read by the Archdeacon and Mr. Ryland, and the Bishop, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. D'

eminently safe one, for besides being a shrewd cautious Ulsterman, Sir Alexander has acquired by exercise the judicial equability and capacity for seeing both sides of a question. There will, however, I hear, be some disappointment in Calcutta, where it was expected that some one already connected with the legal or judicial service would be appointed, and thus make a step in promotion, which is the great desideratum of official life in India as at home. Indeed, it was fully anticipated that the appointment would fall to Mr. Justice Wilson, of the High Court of Calcutta, who has not only established an excellent reputation as a Judge, but who has shown that he possesses the qualities most needed for a legal member of Council. He was the draftsman of the great Judicature Acts of 1873, and 1875, and of the rules and orders under them, which make a large volume of themselves, and which in effect changed the whole form of English legal administration in the High Court. Soon after completing this stupendous work he was in 1878 appointed puisne judge in Calcutta, with a salary of about 4,000*l.* (45,000 Rs.) per annum. Two years ago Lord Reay obtained the loan of his services from the Viceroy to preside over the famous Crawford Commission.

THE recent examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy has produced a competitor of very exceptional talent, in the person of Mr. R. L. B. Thompson, who headed the list, obtaining 12,583 marks out of a possible 16,500, or 76 per cent. This is a performance unequalled, we think, since the 1887 regulations came into force, and which cease to be in force after this examination. Mr. Thompson, a *sea*, we understand, of Major R. Thompson, R.E., outstripped the second on the list by no less than 2,596 marks. He was educated at Mannameade School, Plymouth, and had only just attained the limit of age, sixteen, entitling him to compete.

FIFTEEN little girls, attired in cotton wool and carrying Chinese lanterns, at a Church school entertainment at Wortley, on New Year's Day, were suddenly enveloped in flames by the ignition of one of the lamps. Four of them have since died.

SIXTEEN commissions from the ranks were given during 1890, exclusive of seven commissions in the Coast Brigade of Royal Artillery and two in the Coast Bn. Royal Engineers. In the past seven years the numbers have been :—Fourteen second-lieutenancies in 1889, thirty-six in 1888, twenty-eight in 1887, twenty-five lieutenancies in 1886, twenty-three in 1885, sixteen in 1884, and ten in 1883.

THE Queen has quite unexpectedly decided that the wedding of Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau is to take place in England, and at Windsor Castle, probably during the first week in July. The ceremony will be semi-private, as it not to be in St. George's but in the private chapel of the Castle, where the bride's parents were married nearly twenty five years ago. The Queen will settle £20,000 on Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein as a marriage portion, and the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau settles £40,000 upon Prince Aribert, and has promised to give the couple one of his country houses near Dessau, and to keep it up for them.

THE Spanish Parliament, which has just been dissolved by Royal Decree, was composed of seventy-one Conservatives, one Carlist, twenty-six Republicans, six Cuban Home Rulers, thirty-six Dissentient Liberals, and two hundred and seventy-five Liberals, who supported Senor Sagasta from the death of King Alfonso to July last, when Senor Canovas took office. The elections will take place under the new universal suffrage law. The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* says that the present Conservatie Cabinet expects to get a majority at the General Election, though all shades of the Opposition, including the Carlists and Republicans, are actively preparing for the contest.

ACCORDING to intelligence that has reached Berlin, England is about to declare Zanzibar a free port.

THE Dutch High Court of Justice has decided that all officials have to take the oath of allegiance to "King" and not to "Queen" Wilhelmina.

THE case of the two persons suffering from leprosy who, at their own request, were inoculated with Dr. Koch's lymph, is being followed with much interest. The doctor at the Madrid hospital who has charge of the patients declares that their condition could not be more satisfactory.

COLONEL J. FELLOWS, R.E., has been selected to command the Royal Engineers at Gibraltar in succession to Colonel J. A. Papillon, whose time will shortly expire.

WHEN the House of Commons reassembles notice will be given of a resolution in favour of the abolition of capital punishment.

IT has been estimated that the recent Australian strikes cost the colonies over one million and a quarter sterling. The loss to labour in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia is reckoned at £900,000, to trade at £305,000, and to the State in maintenance of military and police and loss of wharfage and Customs dues, at £80,000.

THE *Standard* correspondent at Odessa telegraphs that severe storms have been raging in South Russia during the last few days. Communication on the Kharkoff and Nicolaieff Railways has been partially suspended. Nearly all the Black Sea ports are icebound, and commerce is almost at a standstill.

GENERAL BOOTH, at the City Temple, made further statements respecting his scheme of social reform. He said he had received £53,000, had been promised £90,000 more, and he proposed to close the account at the end of January. The Social Wing of the Salvation Army, he added, could not be separated from the religious organisation, but the accounts would be kept separate.

THE telegraph system in the West of the United States has almost completely collapsed, owing to the heavy storms and fogs which are prevalent throughout the country. Telegraph operators of long experience say that such a condition of things has been unknown since the invention of telegraphy.

IN the place of the German Colonial Company of South-Western Africa, a new company is to be founded under the superintendence of the German Government, but with the assistance of English capital.

ON the question of precedence which existed in the Australian Colonies when Lord Carrington's Governorship of New South Wales expired, full light is thrown by the complete correspondence published in the Sydney papers. Admiral Lord Charles Scott was a stickler for a higher place than that assigned to him at Colonial banquets, and the popular idea was that the title of Excellency recently permitted to the Admiral while in Australian waters had increased his sense of personal dignity. No such thing, says the Admiral. He is simply desirous to render loyal obedience to the Queen's Regulations. If so, this is the kind of thing the Queen's Regulations lead to. Being asked to attend banquets, and notably that given at Lord Carrington's farewell, the Admiral writes to the Mayor to know what position would be assigned to him. He receives a reply that he would be asked to honour the banquet by replying for the Navy, and that he will have a seat nearest the chair, after the Governors of other Colonies. He then replies that he cannot come, because he is entitled by Queen's Regulations to rank after the Governor of the Colony in which he happens to be present, except in New South Wales, where by an old charter the Chief Justice comes before him. The Mayor replies that the sentiment of the Colony is decidedly that visiting Governors should take precedence next after the Governor of the Colony visited, and that the Chief Justice never insists on his right of precedence in such cases. As the wording of the Queen's Regulation relied on by Lord Charles Scott appears to show that it was primarily meant to settle the question of the precedence of members of the Royal family, it is not surprising that the Colonies should like the Chief Justice's courtesy to visiting Governors better than the stand the Admiral has taken upon his official dignity.

RETIREMENT WITH PENSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe that according to general acceptation those persons who receive retirement with pension, are presumedly unserviceable for further employment under Government, and that a certain limitation of age is laid down, because at that age either physical or mental infirmity (if not both) begins to be apparent. For such reason retirement is made compulsory. Whether this view be correct or not, the fact remains that men do retire upon their pension, and another fact also remains that a great many of them, if they have been considered "unserviceable" by Government, do not consider themselves to come under such a disqualification. Hence it is that the anomaly exists of many men becoming 'serviceable' and 'unserviceable' at the same time. They are willing to be regarded 'unserviceable,' because it secures them a pension, and are equally willing to be thought 'serviceable' if they can get hold of any situation not under Government, where the standard of being unserviceable on account of age, etc.' does not tell against them.

Now, a man is either 'serviceable' or 'unserviceable' he cannot be in both conditions at once with regard to employment that suits him in other respects. If serviceable, he ought not to have been pensioned, and if 'unserviceable' he ought not to be patronized by private employers or advertizers who should ask him whether or not he is a pensioned Government servant.

Pension is simply salary in lieu of an appointment, and when a pensioner seeks, in addition to his pension, an appointment in private service, he becomes a dualist in the matter of pay—a condition which has always been more or less a great bone of contention in all grades of society. It means that one man does another's work in addition to his own, while very often that other has no bread to eat. These remarks have been induced by two recent situations bestowed in Bombay to pensioned persons which might well have been given to two out of the scores of men in this city who have nothing they can call their own from month to month. If a man who has regularly drawn his pay all his former life, and then obtains a pension for the remainder, is not able to live, he deserves little or no sympathy; and when he takes bread out of the mouths of other people, while at the same time, when addressed, he professes deep sympathy for all the manifold distress around him, he is little better than a hypocrite and an impostor.

If he cannot live on his pension and what he has saved, by all means, if he considers himself still serviceable (in spite of the Government ruling that he is not so), let him set up a shop of his own, but not take away the few openings that do crop up occasionally, for which the unpensioned, able, willing and unemployed have a right to consider it their duty to apply and to try to obtain. The selfish action complained of, is not only common among subordinate pensioned persons, but is often frequently seen among the upper class. Such things ought not so to be among any class of pensioned servants.—Yours, &c.,

E. R. QUARRINGTON.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES SESAMUM (TIL) CROP.

THE final report on the prospects of the current season's crop is as follows :—

"Most of the crop has been gathered, but there is a considerable area in the Nagpur country which is sown with cold weather til, and this will not come into the market for some time yet.

"There is very little to add to the information which was given in the second report on this crop which was published on the 27th October 1890. Owing to the progress of survey work in these Provinces the areas given are in most cases little more than estimates. A statement is annexed giving an abstract of the local reports last received. The fall of rain in November which was generally of immense benefit to the country was injurious to til, and in some districts the outturn is considerably less than was first anticipated. In some districts the crop has suffered a good deal from locusts.

"According to the standard rates of produce per acre, which have been adopted for these Provinces, a full average crop on the area of the year would give an outturn of about 778,870 cwt. of *til* seed. On this assumption the outturn of the crop under report will be about 543,000 cwt. The exports during each of the last five official years have been :—

	Cwt.
1885-86	336,790
1886-87	496,375
1887-88	214,910
1888-89	295,695
1889-90	570,995

It is known that a very large proportion of the *til* produced in these Provinces is exported, but a comparison of these figures with the outturns as given above seems to indicate that the outturn standards are rather too low. The figures as they stand indicate that the current year's crop will yield about 350,000 cwt. for export."

THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

PROPERLY treated, quite an extensive wound may become a comparatively trivial affair; while, on the other hand, a very slight injury, improperly treated, may cost a life. Surgical and medical treatment are being daily more and more removed from the sphere of the marvellous and mystical into that where reason can operate, all of which is of inestimable benefit to mankind. Operations upon the abdomen and brain, for example, are performed in the present day, to have undertaken which a century or half a century ago, would have been regarded as equivalent to murder. Indeed, when a surgeon in the Southern States of America ventured, a few years ago, to operate upon a woman with an abdominal tumour, the townsfolk were about to lynch him, but decided to wait till the woman died from the operation. She recovered, fortunately for the doctor's neck, for, without a doubt, the crowd would have made short work of him.

Wherein is the reason that operations can be done now with impunity which a few years ago would have caused death? It is simply in the fact that scrupulous cleanliness is maintained, both as regards the operator with his instruments and the patient. The operative skill as to celerity is not generally anything like so great at present as when there were no antiseptics. Care and cleanliness are the watchwords of the hour. Antiseptics, which once were little thought of, are now the be-all and end-all of all surgical treatment.

One lesson has been learned in this age, which is, how to make wounds heal quickly. In order to make all kinds of cuts and wounds do well they should be treated antiseptically. In the Soudan, when a man was wounded, a surgical wound-pad containing in its centre a glass capsule filled with Eucalyptia was applied to the wounded part, the capsule being first crushed by compressing the sponge between the thumb and forefinger. It was found that his treatment saved very many, their wounds doing well. Eucalyptia is admirable for bruises and injuries of all kinds.

As a household agent, nothing can equal Hazeline for many reasons. Its application stops bleeding. It is antiseptic, preserving a wound from poisonous germs which are in the air. It is soothing, easing the pain of a wound or bruise the very second it is applied. It prevents inflammation, as it is cooling to the part. In case of swellings it is most useful; so useful is it, indeed, that *Veterinary* Hazeline is to be found in nearly every horse barn in America. It may be added that the internal uses of Hazeline greatly enhance its value, for it is unequalled in hæmorrhages from internal parts. In diarrhœa and dysentery, its soothing, antiseptic, astringent action is invaluable. It is a suitable application in inflammation of all parts, and may be used with freedom and absolute safety, either externally or internally. Wounds, ulcers, &c., do well when treated with it, and it is indeed desirable that all sores and injuries be treated antiseptically.

A very great use of Hazeline, by the way, is in lung troubles, which at this time of the year are always rife. A little of it may be poured into a basin of hot water, and inhaled by surrounding the face and basin with a towel: this, in dry coughs, with pearly expectoration, in catarrhal troubles, in quinsey, and various forms of sore throat. With it the congestion, dryness, irritation, coughing and pain are ameliorated always. A few years ago a Spanish Physiologist and Surgeon experimented with Hazeline. He had part of a rib to exsect, and when the hæmorrhage was very severe, Hazeline was applied with the most perfect result. The bleeding stopped at once, and the patient made a good recovery. Animals, he found, might be freely cut, but the Hazeline controlled the flow of blood. In operations on the eye it lessened the capillary hæmorrhage, and thus materially promoted the welfare of the patient in every way, and made the operation easier and more successful.

THE usual New Year's Day receptions were held at the several foreign Courts and were unmarked by any special incident, the Emperor William, the King of Italy, and President Carnot all receiving the congratulations of the diplomatic and official bodies.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Commander W. J. Webber, with the English mails of the 2nd January, arrived in harbour at noon yesterday. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Nixon	Dr F Halliday
Mr H Lyon	Mr J Anderson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Bairlim	Lord and Lady Wenlock and infant
Capt Hon E Baring	Lt W H Iles
Capt Hon R Lawley	Dr Marsh
Mr J Baillie	Sir Fleetwood Edwards
Mr J Read	Lady Edwards
Brig-Surg D Hughes	Mr S Hoare, M P
Rev J Davis	2 Misses Hoare
Mr S Henderson	General Wolseley
Mr E A West	Mr J Repin
Mr C Philpott	Mr Sokoloff
Lord Douglas Compton	

FROM VENICE.—Mr Bauman.
FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr J D Rees.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

THE COURT.

THE Queen is expected to remain at Osborne until next month.

The list of New Year's honours was published on Wednesday night. The Queen has conferred peerages on Sir F. Sandford and Sir E. *Guinness*, baronetcies on Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir H. Rawlinson, Dr. Quain, and Mr. T. Brooks, besides knighthoods and orders on many other gentlemen.

The Duke of Cambridge left London on Tuesday for Malta.

POLITICAL.

Mr. J. Chamberlain on Wednesday, speaking at the opening of a new Liberal Unionist Club, declared that the Home Rule question was virtually dead, and his English supporters had now an opportunity of releasing themselves from an entangling alliance.

Mr. Gladstone received a large number of congratulatory telegrams and letters on Monday, on entering upon his 82nd year, and, at the formal unveiling of a fountain erected at Hawarden by the parishioners as a memorial of his golden wedding, the right hon. gentleman made an appropriate speech to the assembled villagers and visitors.

A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Hartlepool through the death of Mr. T. Richardson, the Liberal Unionist member for that place.

There appears to be no prospect of an immediate settlement of the dispute between the Scotch railway servants and their employers, and, although passenger trains are now running more regularly than was the case earlier during the strike, the goods and mineral traffic continues to be interrupted, thus paralyzing various important branches of industry.

Great distress prevails in Wales, owing to the severity of the weather, and it is estimated that 20,000 workmen engaged in the slate and stone quarries and kindred occupations are out of employment.

Several disastrous fires occurred in London on Tuesday, the most serious of which broke out soon after midday in Queen Victoria-street, on the premises of Messrs. Davidson and Co., wholesale stationers, which were wholly destroyed, together with several large adjacent warehouses and other property, the total damage done being estimated at £500,000.

According to news received by the Church Missionary Society from Uganda, dated August 15, the Christians had again defeated the Mahomedans on the frontier, and peace was restored to the country under the rule of Mwanga.

Four young men, who were engaged in cleaning out an empty boiler at a factory in Liverpool, on Monday, were scalded to death owing to the valves of another boiler communicating with it not having been properly closed.

An official statement has been put forth from the head-quarters of the Salvation Army explaining that the funds subscribed towards the scheme for rescuing "the submerged tenth" have been placed to a separate account in the City Bank, and will be kept quite distinct from the moneys of the "Army" generally.

At Worcester two little boys who were skating were drowned through the ice giving way under them. At Stowmarket, Suffolk, two girls met with a similar fate.

Thomas Macdonald was executed on Tuesday at Liverpool for the murder of Miss Holt, schoolmistress, at Belmont, near Bolton. On the same day, at York, Robert Kitching, [illegible] for the murder of Police-sergeant Weedy at Leeming, near Bedale, by shooting him.

During a football match at Redruth, on Friday, a large stand, which was occupied by about a thousand persons, gave way, and the people were thrown to the ground. Four men were seriously injured, and many others were hurt.

At Warwick on Saturday two young men were drowned in the river Avon through the ice on which they were skating suddenly giving way.

IRELAND.

On Tuesday Mr. Parnell met Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., and had a long interview at Boulogne, but the results are not known, beyond the fact that another meeting is to take place within a few days. Mr. Parnell returned to London on Wednesday, and Mr. O'Brien proceeded to Paris.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin, on Tuesday, Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., who presided, declared that the American Irish people generally adhered to Mr. Parnell's leadership in spite of the opposition of some of their organs in the Press.

Mr. Frank Du Bedat, President of the Dublin Stock Exchange and head of a firm of Government stock-brokers, has been declared a defaulter at a meeting of the Dublin Stock Exchange. The liabilities of the firm have been variously estimated at from £50,000 to £250,000.

COLONIAL.

The Minister of Justice in Canada, in a memorandum to Lord Knutsford, has expressed the strong feeling which exists in the Dominion against the admission of American pirated editions of English copyright works.

Mr. J. Fraser, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, has commenced an action to recover damages from Sir B. Walker, Commander of the British cruiser Emerald, for compelling him to cease lobster-fishing in Boone Bay.

About 100 vessels have been driven ashore or wholly wrecked and 40 lives lost during the late storm on the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

FOREIGN.

The battle between the United States troops and the Indians near Porcupine Creek was very fierce, the latter being defeated with great loss, but the troops also suffered severely. The dispersed Indians are fleeing towards Badlands and renewed fighting is expected. In Nebraska also apprehensions of an Indian attack are prevalent.

The German authorities in East Africa have issued a notice prohibiting imports into and exports from their territories on the Zanzibar coast to certain specified ports, and imposing customs duties upon imports from Zanzibar.

An extensive system of frauds, perpetrated upon the Customs' revenue of the United States by their own consular officers, is reported to have been recently discovered.

Very severe snowstorms, accompanied by intense cold, are reported from various parts of the United States and Canada.

Two more suicides in consequence of gambling losses are reported to have occurred at Monte Carlo.

Major Von Wissmann has peremptorily summoned Emin Pasha to return to the coast, and has strongly complained of the Pasha's disobedience to his orders, which have caused great difficulties in carrying out the expeditions to the African lakes.

The Dutch Ministry at Brussels has signed the Act of the Conference held in that capital in relation to the Free Congo State.

OBITUARY.—Surg-Maj. H. Baillie, M.D., Ben. Ret.; Capt. H. G. Woods, Mad. Ret.; R. Rice, Esq., LL.D., late M.C.S.; Rev. H. P. James, Chaplain, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Gen J. G. Petrie, C.B., Royal (B.) Artillery Ret.; Viscount Doneraile; Commander Belches; Mr. Coleridge Kennard; Mr. T. Richardson, M.P.; Mr. David Steuart, J.P.; Dr. Schliemann; M. Octave Feuillet; Lady St. John of Bletsoe.

THE Greek Chamber having annulled the elections of twenty-three Deputies, who were supporters of the ex-Premier, M. Tricoupis, the party following the latter statesman is now reduced to twenty representatives in the House. The Opposition has thus been almost annihilated, and the Delyannis Cabinet practically commands the entire House, the other political groups being quite insignificant.

A DEPUTATION of officers belonging to the projected East African Expedition waited on the 1st inst., on the Portuguese Minister of Marine, who, in reply to a patriotic address from the commander of the force, thanked the volunteers for their enthusiasm, and said that there was no indication that their relations with Great Britain had ceased to be as cordial as ever. He added that the existing modus vivendi would terminate in May, and that Portugal must be prepared for every contingency.

THE DANGERS OF HYPNOTISM.

BY the excitement with which the phenomena and apparent results of hypnotic have been accepted in England, it would almost seem as if the hypnotic influence had obtained sway over the scientific minds of the nineteenth century, as it did over the superstitious, ignorant, and neurotic exaltes of the middle ages, says Dr. Thomson in the *Westminster Review*.

Referring to the evil effects of hypnotism, the writer says that a medical man of his acquaintance made some hypnotic experiments on his wife, and she has become so sensitive to suggestion that if her husband is hypnotising a patient, and she, from an adjoining room, only gathers what he is doing, she goes off in the hypnotic sleep. At Nancy it is not uncommon to see a patient put aside his work or book, on the appearance of Mr. Bernheim in the ward and go off into the hypnotic sleep before a word, a look, a gesture, or any direct suggestion has been given him. In addition to this dangerous proneness to be hypnotised, the patients change in character in various ways. They may become melancholic and morbid, or get into an undesirable condition of subjection, feeling constrained to return to the place where the seances take place, and to follow the hypnotiser. Haunted by the idea of his power over them, they become depressed and lose their self-confidence. Others become annoying by their vanity, and in this way they spread the influence of hypnotic suggestion and predispose others to its power. In many cases there is no improvement in the symptoms, and in others only fresh ones are added, or graver ones replace the original.

To begin with, only a very small proportion of people can be influenced by hypnotism. Bernheim states that the number of subjects unaffected forms the "large majority," but his patients, whom I have seen at Nancy, are chiefly drawn from ignorant peasants and ex-soldiers, all with very little individuality and accustomed to blind obedience. They mostly come to him for the express purpose of being hypnotised; they have probably heard of his celebrity; they see other patients hypnotised in their presence, in fact, they are surrounded by an atmosphere of hypnotism and of faith in it, and (as I hope to demonstrate in another article) are infected by suggestion just as fear spreads in the panic of crowds, or courage takes possession of a hopeful or victorious army. Lumbroso, who has thoroughly studied and largely practised hypnotism, states that the hypnotisable are only found among nevrotics, and that of these only 50 per cent. can be influenced! Let it be noted that these results are drawn from practice among Italians, a people much more mobile, susceptible, and impressionable than perhaps any other European people. This point must be insisted on. If an individual can be hypnotised, he is a neurotic—i.e., a person with an unstable equilibrium, a frail, nervous organisation. I would accept the fact of being hypnotisable as the proof of this, even if it were to lead to a confirmation of Carlyle's dictum, that we are "mostly fools." Again, it seems to me that the public may be deceived on reading the published accounts into imagining that the striking results are generally obtained. The authors generally refrain from stating the number of cases in which hypnotism entirely failed, and also from showing clearly whether it was only with a very limited number of cases that the phenomena, which to the uninitiated appear so "miraculous," were obtained.

Let us, therefore, be very chary of the employment of hypnotism, let it be used as a last resource, let it be done without altogether if possible. Let us remember that its benefits are illusory, its subjects the most unequally balanced of human beings, its principles tending to retrogression, and its practice fraught with dangers which outweigh all benefits. Let us not deceive ourselves into expecting to gather figs from thistles, into thinking that if we only cram in the seed hard enough (no matter what the soil) it will surely spring up and bear fruit a hundredfold. On the contrary, by all means let everyone be surrounded by such suggestions as are most useful to his respective capacity, that he may try all things and hold fast to that which seems to him true, and not have his ideas crammed, nolens volens unaccepted and undigested, into a cerebral storehouse perfectly unfit for them, and where they must ferment and cause damage to the building. Let each learn to hypnotise himself by remembering that pain is frequently only nature's danger-signal, and that the pain it points to must be attended to before it will cease; that not uncommonly it must be tolerated, since to check the pain would check at the same time nature's reparative process; that "the labour we delight in physics pain;" and that pain borne for another, or for some good cause, ceases to wound. When this state of things—which is inevitable if we believe in progress—arrives, hypnotism will be an extinct force.

THE GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE IN SCOTLAND.

VERY contradictory reports have been in circulation as to the progress of the railway strike in Scotland, but ample evidence has unfortunately been forthcoming as to the very serious hindrance to trade generally and to the holiday traffic that has been occasioned, though an enormous increase in the coasting trade between London and Scotland has ensued. It may be as well in the first place to state definitely what the demands of the men were. An Edinburgh contemporary gives them as follows :—

(1) That a universal ten hours' day be the maximum day's work for all grades of the service.

(2) That the custom of reckoning hours of labour by an aggregate fortnight's work be dispensed with, and that each day stand for itself.

(3) Time-and-a-quarter pay for overtime.

(4) Time-and-a-half pay for Sunday duty, such to be reckoned from 12 p.m. on Saturday to 12 p.m. on Sunday.

(5) That eight hours be the maximum for yardsmen, shunters, ground pointsmen, and locomotive men, and others engaged in busy shunting yards.

(6) That more cabins at present working on the twelve hours' system be placed on the eight hours per day system.

(7) That a universal agreement for regular annual holidays be put into practice.

(8) That the running of trains on the "trip" or contract system be abolished.

(9) That a mileage system be arranged for passenger and goods trains.

(10) Owing to the whole time of all grades being at the disposal of the companies, it be a condition of service that men be guaranteed a week's work, and, when sent out for duty at any time, or waiting orders by instruction, a full day's pay be paid, and the custom of booking men off duty for periods during the running of their maximum day's work be abolished.

It seems to be generally admitted that the North British employes had more legitimate grievances that required immediate remedy than their fellows on the two other railways affected, but great blame is placed upon them for calling out the men working in the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-Western instead of allowing the two latter lines to deal with the traffic, and by that means bringing the North British Company to equitable terms. By Tuesday (Dec.30), however, the balance seemed to be, on the whole, steadily inclining in favour of the companies; and it was announced that the Midland Railway was prepared to afford aid to the Caledonian. The companies, whilst declining to sanction interference from the Union officials, had already expressed their willingness to give a favourable reception to all representations relating to real grievances, but the suggestion did not appear to commend itself to the strikers or their representatives, who declared that fully 9000 men were out, and prepared to continue the strike for six weeks. In the neighbourhood of Glasgow on Monday night (29th ult.) and early on Tuesday morning, there was some rather serious rioting and stone-throwing, which was stopped with difficulty by the police; and the "picketing" on Wednesday (31th ult.) led to several collisions with the police.

The position of affairs on Wednesday night, although somewhat improved, was not altogether so satisfactory as the railway officials had anticipated. The service on the main lines on Wednesday, though still interrupted, was better than on the previous day, but there was no great change in the situation. The Finance Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants have granted the strikers a sum of £3000, and placed £200 at their disposal to meet present exigencies. On Wednesday the returns issued showed that the week's income of the three railway companies affected by the strike had fallen off to the extent of £27,000.

On the first inst. the holiday traffic was maintained with comparative regularity.

THE *Matin* states that the Duke of Orleans has made urgent but unsuccessful representations to the Russian Government to allow him to take service in the Russian Army.

THE German official "Gazette" publishes an Imperial rescript respecting the administration of German East Africa. One clause provides for the carrying out of the death penalty by shooting or hanging. An official notice has been published at Zanzibar by the German Imperial Commissioners announcing that from yesterday a duty of 5 per cent. will be levied on goods imported into German East Africa.

MR. CAINE AND THE CONGRESS.

I WAS glad to find, writes Mr. W. S. Caine in his third letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the District Congress Committee at Sholapur had taken advantage of my visit to call the public meeting at which their delegates were to be elected to the sixth Indian National Congress meeting at Calcutta, December 26th. It is a frequent charge brought by Anglo-Indians against these district committees that the election of delegates is a hole-and-corner business, somewhat similar to what prevailed in vestry elections in London not so long ago—that a few busybodies go through the farce of electing half a dozen of their own number who might happen to be willing to attend. I am glad to have the opportunity of describing one out of many elections of Congress delegates which I have attended in my various visits to India, and can assure your readers it is fairly representative of them all.

The meeting was convened by hand-bill, town crier and other methods peculiar to India and was free to every male inhabitant. The great bazaar of the city, an open space in a wide street, about the size of Waterloo-place, was carpeted over, covered in with brightly-coloured awnings, and a spacious platform erected at the end, on which were seated the members of the local Congress committee. The vast area was filled with Indians, seated cross-legged on the ground, a sea of brilliant and vari-coloured turbans; the surrounding houses, windows, and roofs were crowded with spectators, large numbers of whom were women, the copings festooned with flowers and gay drapery; the whole scene bathed in the soft, warm light of the Deccan after-glow, mingled with countless lamps. I estimated the numbers present at over 6,000.

At 5.30 the chairman of the Sholapur Congress Committee made a brief speech, explaining that the Central Committee, in consquence of the difficulty of accommodating the enormous number of representatives sent to Bombay last year, had limited the Congress in future to 1,000 representatives, allotted by population to certain centres, and that Sholapur's share was four. A leading citizen then moved the names which had been selected by committee for the forthcoming Congress, of whom I was one, and called for any amendment. None being forthcoming, we were all duly elected, and I am now in the proud position of senior member for Sholapur in the sixth Indian National Congress. Then followed the charming ceremony without which no public function in India is complete.

A large tray containing huge garlands of flowers was produced, and the chairman placed one round the neck of each elected delegate, smaller ones on their wrists, and a sceptre of flowers for the hand. I was also presented with an illuminated address, in a handsome case of gold brocade, enclosed in a finely-carved sandal-wood and ivory box; rose water was sprinkled on us all, and *pan* (betel leaf and areca nut) handed round. Many speeches were delivered, the whole proceedings being conducted in English. As the evening light faded out of the sky torches were lighted, and the proceedings were brought to a close with a display of fireworks. The delegates were then escorted round the city by a torch-light procession. The audience was not composed of the people of Sholapur only. There were some scores of those on and near the platform who represented local Congress committees within the Sholapur circle, many of whom had travelled fifty or sixty miles by road to be present.

THE EARNESTNESS OF THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT.

This week I attended the election of delegates for the Coimbatore Circle, in the Madras Presidency, and presided over a similar meeting last night at Trichinopoly. Upwards of two thousand persons formed the audiences at each place, all of whom thoroughly understood English, in which language alone the proceedings were conducted. Two years ago I saw similar gatherings at Agra, Lucknow, and other Circles in Northern India, and I have no doubt that he thousand delegates from the two hundred circles into which India is divided for Congress purposes will represent the deliberate and personal choice of at least half a million of educated and influential Indians scattered throughout this vast Empire. The Coimbatore and Trichinopoly representatives must travel 4,800 miles, the Sholapur 3,600 miles, and I reckon that the thousand delegates outside Calcutta will travel each on an average 2,000 miles to be present at the Congress.

HOW OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FEEDS THE MOVEMENT.

No one can move about amongst the English-speaking natives of India as I am doing just now, without being deeply impressed with their intense earnestness with regard to the Indian National Congress. They look upon it not merely as a deliberative assembly in which intelligent and cultured Indians may discuss and resolve upon questions affecting their common weal; they view it as the birthplace of representative government and free Western institutions, which they have been taught to value by the education they have received in their Anglo-vernacular high schools and colleges. They are familiar with English history, political economy, and English classics. Mill, Fawcett, Herbert Spencer, Harriet Martineau, and John Morley are household words with them. Their people's associations foster political thought and aspirations their youth crowd into the universities and colleges, and have their literary clubs and debating societies in every city. The thirst for higher education is unquenchable, and the sacrifice made by thousands of poor families to get their sons a B.A. degree is very pathetic. The measure of their earnestness may be found in the enormous increase in the entries in the three great Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Look at the growth of the last ten years :—

ONE YEAR'S CANDIDATES FOR ENTRANCE TO UNIVERSITY.

	1879-80	1889-90.
Calcutta	1,906	4,802
Madras	3,300	7,327
Bombay	1,003	3,478
Total	6,209	15,607

I have not the figures by me for the newer Universities of Allahabad and Lahore, but I have no doubt that during the next ten years the colleges and high schools of India will send at least 300,000 young students into the examination classes for university matriculation, every soul of them filled with ardent political aspirations, based upon the teaching of such writers as I have already quoted. In some future letter I will give you the contents of half a dozen native book shops, to let your readers know the sort of literature these young fellows buy; there is, alas, plenty of carrion sold, but I believe that most of them prefer wholesome and digestible meat.

Does the Government of India really believe they can go on turning out this increasing mass of educated youth, and continue to refuse them all share in the law-making and administration of their own country? If we had intended to keep India subject and servile, we should have kept her sons in Oriental ignorance, and not have stimulated them by a Western education, to the inevitable demand for Western democratic institutions.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL LETTER MAILS.

THE first outgoing foreign and colonial Christmas letter mails were those for New Zealand, and these were 35 per cent. in excess of two ordinary mails, while the growth of the mails to the Australian colonies was 36 per cent. beyond those during the rest of the year. The heaviest of these mails was carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Massilia, consisting of 622 bags. There was also a considerable increase in the mails for India, China, and the East, and the number of letters sent by the three Cape mails showed a growth of 50 per cent., one single mail consisting of 280 bags. Nearly 100 additional bags were despatched to the West Indies, and the splendid steamers of the Cunard and Allan lines carried heavier mails than usual, 1,455 bags of letters being sent during the week ended Dec. 13 to the North American Continent, or an increase of 259 bags on the highest previous record. The Christmas mail for the Bermudas carried fully a thousand more letters than at Christmas in 1889, the increase being no doubt attributable to the presence there of the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards. Nearly 2,000 more letters were forwarded to the island of Madeira than by the Christmas mail of the preceding year, and about 8,000 more letters than usual were despatched to the British naval and military stations in the Mediterranean.

A TELEGRAM from Rome states that in the event of the demise of the present Pope should a foreign Cardinal be elected to the Pontifical chair the choice would probably fall on an American or on the Cardinal Bishop of Lausanne. If, on the other hand, an Italian should be selected, Cardinal San Felice, Archbishop of Naples, would probably be the next Pope.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHANNEL

THE preliminary scheme for the construction of a bridge between France and England was, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes, prepared from incomplete and, to some extent, old hydrographic and geological documents. As the previous surveys did not appear sufficient to the promoters of the enterprise, it was resolved to make a complete exploration of the Straits of Dover in order to collect precise information with reference to the hydrography and sea-bottom of the Straits. With the authority of the Minister of Marine the management of the surveying company was entrusted to M. Renaud, hydrographic engineer, to whom was added as assistant M. Duchanoy, mining engineer. An analysis of their report was published on December 26.

Soundings and borings were taken from July 3 to September 1, and from the observations made, M. Renaud has come to the conclusion that the most advantageous line for the bridge is not that fixed on in the preliminary scheme. The line he recommends is straight. It starts from a point 350 metres north-east of the light to the west of the South Foreland, and it terminates 300 metres north-east of the entrance of the tunnel near Cape Grisnez. Its length is 33,450 metres. The greatest depth of water met with on the line was from 50 to 51 metres, a depth extending only over a distance of 1,700 metres. The length of the bridge along the line now proposed is shorter by 5,150 metres than that suggested in the preliminary scheme. Moreover, it avoids depths of 55 metres, and those over 50 metres extend only over a comparatively short distance. The soundings show that the submarine soil is solid everywhere, and that there is in no place mud or soft clay. The study of the fauna made for the survey by M. Giard, professor at the Sorbonne and director of the Laboratory of Marine Zoology at Wimereux, near Boulogne, and M. Bouner, sub-director of the same laboratory, proves that between Cape Grisnez and the Colbart only a rocky bottom occurs. The apparatus only brought up animals which live on rocks, and none which live in gravel, sand, clay, or mud. From this it is concluded that there is no chance of the Straits ever being silted up. As regards the bridge itself, the line being shortened and the height of the piles diminished in consequence of the greater shallowness of the water through which it passes, considerable diminution of expense is secured as compared with the first scheme. Instead of four millions of metres cube of masonry there will only be three and-a-half millions. About 50,000 tons of metal will be saved. Lastly, there will be ninety-two piles instead of 112, and of these ninety-two piles seventeen will be sunk in depths of thirty to forty metres, thirty-one in depths of forty to fifty metres, and the others in depths of less than thirty metres.

In summing up the advantages of the new scheme, the report says the new line gives greater facility for sinking the piles, a better shelter from the wind and seas from the south-west along the French coast, a slight lower of the

A NEW YEAR'S DAY DISASTER.

A SAD calamity occurred on New Year's night at a bazaar, which was being held in St. John's Schoolroom, Upper Wortley, Leeds, several children being frightfully injured, some so seriously that four are already dead, and others are scarcely expected to recover. In connection with the bazaar a performance of a piece, in the nature of *tableaux vivants*, entitled "Snow Flakes," was about to be given by young children attending the schools in one of the schoolrooms, where a small stage had been fitted up. The piece had been given with great success by the youngsters on Tuesday and Wednesday, and last night they were joyfully awaiting in a class-room adjoining the school their turn to repeat it. A large number of people were present, including many interested parishioners, and amongst these parents of the children who were to take part in the display. For the performance of the representation, 15 of the children were dressed from head to foot in white wool, and each one of them carrying a lighted Chinese lantern, dependent from a short stick, and they were just preparing to enter the schoolroom to begin the performance. While everybody in the audience was on the tiptoe of expectation—for this, like all children's performances, was being looked forward to with pleasure and interest by all present—an alarm was suddenly raised in the dressing-room, and in a moment everybody was thrown into a state of acute panic. Fire had broken out amongst the children. Whilst the dressed and waiting children, with the lighted lanterns in their hands, were, in the words of an attendant, "laughing amongst themselves and knocking about" "one of the lamps got on fire somehow or other. The girl who was carrying it tried to smother it out, but the wool she had on her arm caught fire. Some of the others tried to put it out, and they caught fire too. Thinking the place was on fire, the others rushed for the door and they all caught fire." Mrs. Dixon, whose child is among the sufferers, and who had been superintending the dressing, and two men, named Eli Anty and Charles Clegg, were in the room at the time. They strove to check the flames and their cries and the shrieks of the terror-stricken children soon attracted the attention of those in the schoolroom. Brooks, the attendant already mentioned, was one of the first to reach the room, and whipping off his coat he wrapped it round the burning wool, thus stamping out the fire and saving many from injury. As the fire on one was smothered he passed her on to willing hands, and went through the same process with another. His example was speedily followed by others, with the result that within five minutes all traces of the fire had disappeared, though all around lay the poor children groaning in agony. Had it not been for the promptitude and presence of mind of those close at hand the result would doubtless have been much more serious. So effective was the means of checking the spread adopted by Brooks that his coat was barely singed, and he escaped without any personal injury. Others, however, were not so fortunate, and Clegg was so badly burned about the hands in his gallant rescue that he had to be treated at the Infirmary.

The cries and shrieks of the injured children, and of some who were probably more alarmed than injured, affected the people both inside and outside the building to a most painful extent, and many were incapable of doing anything. The curate, however, the Rev. E. F. Buckton, and other persons, had maintained sufficient presence of mind to deal with the danger promptly, and some half-dozen of these were burnt about the hands and arms in putting out the flames.

Medical assistance was frantically sent for. In a number of cases the injuries sustained were dressed in the school to the best of the ability of those who were giving their services, and on the first arrival of the Fire Brigade several of the worst cases were conveyed without delay to the Infirmary, where the medical staff had been apprised of the nature of the catastrophe and its distressing results. Care was taken before removing the injured children to have them well wrapped up in rugs and blankets to protect them from the cold, and the firemen carefully and gently held them in their arms on the way, the distance being covered as rapidly as possible. The firemen altogether conveyed thirteen people to the Infirmary—five children and two men on the tender, and six children on the ambulance.

Four of the girls, we are sorry to say, died at the Infirmary next morning. It is feared that other deaths will follow. The medical and nursing staff of the Infirmary have been most assiduous in their attention to the sufferers during the night. In several cases the burns were very painful, and the cries of the poor children were piteous. Their sufferings, however, have much abated this morning.

The following received injuries in attempting to put out the burning clothing of the girls:—Osborn Taylor, forgeman, of Weston-grove, Wortley; Charles Clayton, warehouseman, Weston-grove, Wortley; Mr. Clegg, of Wortley; and Eli Anty; but none of their injuries were serious.

SIR ALFRED LYALL ON INDIAN MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

SIR A. C. LYALL, K.C.B., member of the Indian Council, and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, contributes to the January number of the *Indian Magazine and Review* an article on infant marriage and widow re-marriage. It is a distinct advantage to the Indian people, he points out, that they should be connected with a nation in which the standard of liberality, the habits of thought, regarding such matters, are much higher than in Asia generally; nor can their institutions long withstand the slow but sure attractions of the superior civilisation. Nevertheless, we have always to remember the nature of the power thus exerted by England over India. It is employed in the main, indirectly, by example, persuasion, and the steady inflow of larger ideas, which is produced by gradual changes in the material condition of the people. He is disposed to suggest to the National Indian Association—not to be confounded with the "National Congress"—and to others who have, in England, so warmly taken up the questions referred to, that enough has been done for the present towards giving currency and movement to active measures for promoting reforms of child marriage and enforced widowhood in India. "We have heard," the writer goes on to observe, "that the Government of India contemplates the early introduction of a Bill to raise the legal age of consent, an amendment of law which I should thoroughly approve. The law, as it stands, is of our own making; so we are free—we are indeed, bound—to alter it if we think right so to do." While we have good grounds for continuously loosening the bonds imposed by our own Legislature, we must act with the greatest circumspection. After alluding to the difficulties of interfering with early betrothals and the obstacles to widow re-marriage, he continues:—"From the first there has been ground for the apprehension that anything like agitation no this subject in England would arouse opposition and set on foot a counter-movement in India, thereby embarrassing progress and turning discussion into controversy, and there are signs that this prognostication is being fulfilled. The influential meetings of Conservative Hindus at Madras and elsewhere, headed by men of weight, rank and experience like Sir Madahava Rao, are indications that must be taken into account." Sir Alfred Lyall concludes as follows:—"There are certain cases in which it is the duty of the English Government to overcome friction and to push forward measures in which the safety of the country or the happiness of the people may be seriously involved. But the questions of child marriage or widow re-marriage do not belong to that category, and when we have clearly explained the general principles upheld in England upon these very complicated social problems, we may well be content so to guide our further proceedings as to avoid any risk of a collision between the public sentiments of two friendly and associated nations."

BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

ALLOTMENT OF ANNUITIES FOR 1891.

Deputy Surgeon-General C. J. Sylvester, M.D., 252*l.*
Surgeon-Major A. W. G. Adey, 210*l.*
Deputy Surgeon-General W. P. Partridge, 210*l.**
Deputy Surgeon-General C. Joynt, M.D., 168*l.**
Deputy Surgeon-General J. Cruickshank, M.D., 168*l.**
Deputy Surgeon-General C. K. Colston, 168*l.**

* Lapsed to Government, these Officers having received a refund of their subscriptions.

Jan. 1, 1891.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

EX-MINISTER RUGGERO BONGHI will publish in the next number of the *Magazin fur Litteratur* an essay, entitled "The Triple Alliance," in which he states that Signor Crispi, like every other patriotic Italian, is of opinion that "the relations between Austria-Hungary and Italy can never be intimate, perfect, and secure until the frontier question is settled, and the nationality question in the Trentino, Gorz, Istria, Trieste, and Dalmatia has been, more or less, completely solved." He adds, "I have been assured that Signor Crispi himself has stated that no speech had ever caused him greater difficulty than that he recently delivered at the banquet at Florence, in which he had apparently to disavow his part in order to reassure the Austro-Hungarian Government as to Italy's good faith."

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL IN EAST AFRICA.

Senhor Soveral, Portuguese Charge d'Affaires in London, arrived in Lisbon on Dec. 29, and conferred with the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs. Senhor Soveral had an audience of the King on Dec. 30. It is said that there are probabilities of his being appointed Minister to the Court of St. James.

It is understood (telegraphs the *Standard* correspondent) in well-informed circles in Lisbon that Lord Salisbury is desirous of discussing South African matters with Mr. Rhodes before formally entering upon the consideration of the new Convention. As the Cape Prime Minister, according to the latest information received from Cape Town, has postponed his departure from South Africa until the 7th instant, it follows that the negotiations will be practically suspended for a short time, to be resumed towards the latter end of January, when, it is confidently expected, a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at.

According to a correspondent of the *Times*, no treaty or concession has ever been executed by Mutassa, the present chief of Manica proper, in favour of the Portuguese, and within the last few days Gungunhana (Mutassa's nominal sovereign) has offered to sign a treaty and concession to the British South Africa Company's representative at his chief place (Dr. Schulz) in favour of the English. Mutassa has, it appears, voluntarily signed a concession in favour of the British South Africa Company, and the smaller chieftains of Manica has now followed his example, the Manica country to the south, as far as Chinanimane's, being thus lawfully secured to the British South Africa Company by a series of agreements of a valid character. Further, Mr. Colquhoun has asce rtained that the first appearance of any Portuguese official in the country was some seventeen-months ago, when, under the character of "commercial representative" of the Compagna de Mozambique, the Baron de Rezende came to Massikessi.

A large number of English and colonial prospectors have already entered Manica, and by March next there will undoubtedly be a considerable English-speaking population.

THE RECALL OF EMIN PASHA.

The *Reichsanzeiger* of Dec. 30 published a despatch from Major von Wissmann, dated Zanzibar, Dec. 6, detailing his grievance against Emin Pasha, on the strength of which the Imperial Commissary had ordered the Pasha to return to the coast after carrying out certain specified instructions to the letter. Appended to Major von Wissmann's own despatch is a long report to him from Mr. Stokes, dated Nov. 29, full of his purposes being crossed and spoiled by Emin, as also Major von Wissmann's final letter of remonstrance and instructions to the ex-Governor of Equatoria. Curiously enough, however, Major von Wissmann did not think fit to include among his enclosures a copy of Emin's report to himself giving the Pasha's own account of his difference with Mr. Stokes, and on per ceiving this Gen. von Caprivi at once telegraphed to the Imperial Commissary asking him to repair the omission.

The Imperial Commissary states in his report that Emin Pasha announced from Tabora that he visited Usango, and went thence to Urambo for the purpose of establishing at the latter place an agency in connection with the English missionary station. Mirambo's heirs being at war, Emin decided to support the English mission friendlies against the rival Watuta. For this Major von Wissmann censured Emin on the ground that his action must convert the powerful Watuta tribe into Germany's determined enemy. Emin arrived on Sept. 27 at Ukumbi, and thence proceeded to Uganda by boats across the Victoria Nyanza to Makongo, instructing his assistant Herr Stuhlmann to march in a south-westerly direction around the Victoria Nyanza. Respecting this Major von Wissmann complains that Emin omitted to state for what purpose he undertook this expedition, the Major expressing the hope that it was not for the purpose of establishing a station there, as he wanted one further south. Previously, however, Emin had sent Herr Stuhlmann to Massansa, when the latter broke up some large Arab slave camps and freed forty-three slaves, seizing 130 tusks, 100 rifles, a quantity of packages and goods of various kinds. Major von Wissmann expresses his regret that Emin went to Tabora, and states that he considers Emin's arrangement there entirely nullified by the fight that took place, as most of the slaves that were freed belonged to Tabora traders.

Mr Stokes's report contains a severe criticism of Emin's doings. He states that he will try to meet Emin, unless the latter has gone to the Mountains of the Moon, and concludes by handing in his resignation.

Major von Wissmann's letter of recall enumerates the four points which Emin is instructed to carry out, namely, to establish a station at the south end of the Victoria Nyanza, to maintain a connection with Mr. Stokes in Usongo, to negotiate with the chiefs explaining the fact that Germany has assumed a protectorate over the region, and to secure the caravan roads. He adds that as soon as Emin considers that he has carried out these instructions, he is to return as quickly as possible to the coast.

GERMANY.

A semi-official denial is now given in Berlin to the rumour that the German Emperor means to visit Paris this year. On the other hand, it is now stated, with some show of authority, that his Majesty will again visit England about the end of July, in time for the Cowes week, and after that will proceed in his yacht to Scotland, whence he will steam right across to the Lofoden Islands and other points of interest on the Norwegian coast.

The quinquennial census of the German Empire was taken on Dec. 1. The results, so far as regards most of the towns, show a remarkable increase of the urban population. The number of cities and towns with a population of over 100,000 has risen from twenty-one to twenty-six, Berlin, with a population of 1,574,485, showing an increase since Dec. 1, 1885, of 259,193, a percentage of 19·7.

FRANCE.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree which has created some sensation in the financial world. It is for the immediate redemption of the War Liquidation Bonds and the Trentennial Bonds, amounting together to a total of one hundred and fifteen million five hundred thousand francs. That sum of money, together with the sum of seven hundred million francs necessary for the conversion of the Sexennial Bonds, will be provided by the new Loan of eight hundred and seventy million francs in perpetual Three per Cent. Rentes, authorised by the Chambers. Though the new Loan will only be issued on Jan. 10, the Minister of Finance has decided to pay off the Liquidation and Trentennial Bonds at once—that is to say, on and after Jan. 3, 1891. The Public Treasury is, it appears, in a position to do so, and it is certain (says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*) the immediate redemption of the Bonds is calculated to contribute to the success of the issue of the new Loan on Jan. 10.

There seems but small chance of a reconciliation between the rival Salons. M. de Freycinet has issued a circular to the electors of the Seine, announcing his candidature for re-election, and promising, if re-elected, to continue the course which he has pursued.

The French Government intends, it is said, to give scholarships, tenable abroad, to young men who propose to follow commerce. They will spend a certain time abroad, in London or Berlin, in the Levant, in America or the East, learning the language and acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the trade and the commercial methods of the country in which they happen to reside.

The most contradictory information is telegraphed respecting the supposed whereabouts of Padlewski, the self-accused murderer of General Seliverstoff, who is variously reported to be in London, Bulgaria, and Milan. The *Presse*, however, understands that the police are upon Padlewski's track, and that two police officers have left Paris, their destination being unknown.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

M. de Szogyenyi Marisch, who succeeds Baron Orezy as Minister attached to the person of the Sovereign, has been created a life peer of Hungary. M. Szogyenyi is succeeded at the Foreign Office by Baron Pasetti. The whole Press joins in regretting the departure of Baron Orezy from the post which he has filled so worthily, and it may be said without disparagement of Baron Pasetti that no man can exactly replace M de Szogyenyi. M. de Szogyenyi (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) is a born diplomatist; Baron Pasetti is an official—an excellent and discreet official—but one whose strong points come out best in conversations limited strictly to business matters, and calling rather for the skill of argument rather than for the delicate art of persuasion.

THE BALKANS.

The correspondence which passed between the King and Queen of Servia previous to the proceedings for the dissolution of the marriage has been published. In one of his letters the King writes:—"After twelve years we have both arrived at the conviction that life in common is impossible. The harmony essential between husband and wife has never been ours. To-day, after a year's probation, it has become clear to me that, even at a distance from each other, we shall never be able to agree, I have never desired a definitive severance of our relations. I have long shrunk from extreme measures, but now you have left me no choice. It is time we should put an end to a state of things which is false and intolerable for all parties. The mutual aversion which reigns between us, and which manifests itself at every moment, requires a dissolution of our marriage."

The Russian Government, after presenting Servia with 60,000 Berdan rifles, is now, it is reported, making rapid deliveries of field cannon, mountain batteries, ammunition, and cavalry sabres. The Bulgarian Government is evincing a natural curiosity as to the meaning of these continual liberalities. The cannons and arms are shipped from Odessa, and most of them are landed in Servian river ports by Russian Danube steamers. The Progressist *Videlo* asserts that the Servian Government has consented to a demand of the Radical party that 100,000 rifles—that is, 60,000 Berdans and 40,000 Peabodies—shall be distributed forthwith among the so-called national militia.

The Servia *Military Gazette* recently drew a comparison between the Bulgarian and Servian armies which is not to the advantage of the latter. It states that Bulgaria has a fighting force of 36,200 men, including 1,790 officers, whereas Servia has but 21,200 soldiers, including 1,011 officers. The Bulgarian army costs 23,200,000f. a year, while the Servian is entered in this year's Budget for no more than 9,800,000f. The journal has since been suppressed.

On Dec. 27 the Sobranje voted the War Budget and the Session was closed by Prince Ferdinand with the same ceremonial as at the opening. The speech from the Throne contained no special feature, and the Prince was warmly cheered by the Deputies both on entering and leaving the House.

The new Bulgarian Budget is higher than that of last year by nine million eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty francs, and shows a surplus of one million and ninety-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-two francs. The Army Budget is four millions less than last year.

It has been decided that the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Charles's accession to the Roumanian throne shall be celebrated next April by national rejoicings on a large scale.

RUSSIA.

According to the *Moskowskija Wiedomosti*, the new Customs tariff imposes a duty of 660 kopecks per pound on silk stuffs, textile fabrics, knitted goods, ribbons, passementerie, tulle, velvet, and plush; and of 330 kopecks per pound on half-silk textile fabrics and stuffs.

It is reported that an epidemic of a virulent type of small-pox known as the black pox has broken out in Transcaspian territory.

It has now been discovered that all the Jews of the Transcaspian Territory have for years been living there without permission from the Government. They are, therefore (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports), being driven out like flocks of sheep, and are being sent back for thousands of miles to the Pale of Settlement, where their co-religionists are in a state of famine. The Transcaspian Jews are being removed by etape, in company with convicts who march for a few hours every day for three or four, and then rest for a week or two in a prison by the way. Many of these Jewish families have been settled in the TransCaspian districts for several years, and have thus established a kind of prescriptive right to remain; but of this and of other important circumstances no account whatever is taken. It is felt to be an additional hardship that winter should be chosen as the fittest time for this unnecessary exodus. Numbers must necessarily die on the way.

[The memorial to the Czar in favour of the Russian Jews, voted at the Guildhall meeting of Dec. 10, has been transmitted to St. Petersburg by the Lord Mayor. It had been intended to send the memorial by adeputation consisting of the Earl of Meath, Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., and others, who had, at the suggestion of the Mansion House Committee, been prepared to undertake the duty of personally presenting the document to the Czar; but an intimation having been received that the interests of the suffering people would be better served if the memorial were transmitted in some other manner, the idea of a deputation was reluctantly abandoned.]

THE SEVERE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

THE frost which set in some three weeks since in the metropolis continued almost without intermission until (Thursday) New Year's Day, the mean daily temperature in London having been below the freezing point for nineteen days. A slow thaw set in and the morning the mail left the City was enveloped in a thick fog. In the Outer Hebrides, thanks to the Gulf Stream, the temperature for nineteen days has been sixteen degrees above the average of London. At Wick the weather was so fine that roses and other flowers were blooming in the gardens; but the cold has now reached these regions. Every piece of water has been covered with skaters and sliders. Farmers, even, in spite of their slowness to adopt any novelty, have recognised the use of the snow as a road-bed. In the Riviera the thermometer on more than one occasion has dropped as low as six degrees above the freezing point. At Tangier the heights around the bay have been whitened by snow. Vienna seldom has mild winters, though it is not often that two degrees below zero (Fahrenheit) without a flake of snow are recorded in the Kaiserstadt. Among the vineyards of South Germany and in Hungary we hear of people being frozen to death, and in Greece the snow has been falling heavily round the olives and currant vines. At Trieste, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* informs us, the "Bora" has been blowing with terrific violence. Ropes have had to be stretched along the streets, and, though the temperature was only nine degrees below freezing on Tuesday, all the ships in the harbour were covered with ice, and several slipped their anchors, or even had their cables broken.

On New Year's Day some improvement in the weather on the Continent was noted. In Paris a thaw set in, though it is not very rapid. The intense cold in Vienna has almost vanished. Extremely severe weather, however, continues in Austrian Silesia, and very low readings of the thermometer are reported from other parts of Europe.

A terrible snowstorm, said to be the most severe since the great blizzard, began at New York at three on Friday morning (Dec. 26), and in six hours blocked the street traffic. Telegrams from Canada state that a furious storm commenced there at sunrise, its centre being over the Lake region. The coasting shipping suffered disastrously. All the incoming steamers report continued boisterous weather. Over a hundred vessels have been driven ashore along the coast of the maritime provinces of Newfoundland, or totally wrecked, and forty lives have been lost. A dozen vessels are missing, and it is believed that they have foundered with all hands.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE COLD.

Some of the fatal effects of the severe cold are shown by the fact that last week the deaths in Halifax, Manchester, and Preston exceeded the very high rate of 40·0 per thousand. In Bolton, Bristol, Liverpool, Salford, Sunderland, and Wolverhampton the rate was more than 30·0 per thousand. In London there was a slight increase, the figures being 26·3 against 26·0 in the previous week. The average for the twenty-eight great towns was 27·8 per thousand. The lowest rates are for the seaport towns—Brighton 15·2, Hull 16·6, and Plymouth 21·8. The cause of the exceptionally high rates is found in the increase of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. In London these deaths reached the unusual total of 806, or nearly three hundred more than the average for the week.

The East London coroner has held several inquests on the bodies of persons who, it is alleged, have died from destitution; the circumstances published being harrowing in the extreme. "General" Booth has published a letter in which he points out that the distress in the East-end is rapidly getting beyond the resources of all existing agencies; and that we have a famine hanging over London as terrible as any we have had to deal with in Ireland or China. Not only are the children perishing, but the long continued frost has reduced hordes of out-door workers, who are even in the mildest winter on the verge of pauperism to sheer starvation. They have come to such a pass that they cannot even now pay for the Salvation Army's farthing meals. "General" Booth says he will, at all events, feed the hungry, and he has already started the machinery for such an exceptional crisis.

Mr. Fred Horniman has kindly sent to the Dockers' Union (less than one-half of the members of which, it is stated, have had one week's work during the past month) 300 quarter of a pound packets of tea for distribution, with a promise of more if necessary.

THE O'BRIEN-PARNELL NEGOTIATIONS.

WHILE the greatest secrecy is preserved in Paris as to the result of the recent conference at Boulogne and the progress of negotiations, the Press Association announces that a communication was received in London from Mr. W. O'Brien to the effect that, as a result of the conference at Boulogne on Tuesday 30th ult. there was every reason to hope that an amicable arrangement would be arrived at, which would terminate the dispute between the two sections of the Irish Parliamentary party. The result of inquiries, the Association adds, points to a confirmation of the rumour regarding the resignation of Mr. Parnell. It is thought that the conference will be resumed in a few days, though whether at Paris or Boulogne it is impossible at present to say.

Mr. O'Brien has handed to Reuter's agent at Paris the following statement:—"Owing to several statements having appeared in the Press concerning alleged news and expressions of views in connection with the conversations between Mr. Parnell and myself (Mr. O'Brien) at Boulogne, and concerning what took place there between us, I regret to be again obliged to warn the public against giving any credence whatever to statements of the kind. They are all either conjectures or fabrications."

The London correspondent of the *Dublin Express* believes that a settlement, though not quite definite, has been arrived at between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien, and that Mr. Parnell before consenting to withdraw nominally for a brief space—that is until after the General Election—has resolved to consult Mr. G. Lewis as to certain matters financial, legal, and otherwise. Mr. Parnell, according to information from good sources has no more idea of abandoning the fight now than he ever had though he may for tactical reasons assent to an arrangement. Meanwhile, says the correspondent, the Irish Gladstonites must keep a civil tongue in their heads. If not the consequences will be disastrous.

The *Irish Times* suggests that it is extremely probable that the postponement of negotiations between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien arises from a desire to find how far Mr. Gladstone would be prepared to go to preserve the alliance with the Irish party and repair the damage which he has rashly done to Mr. Parnell in return for some concessions on the part of the latter. The chances of an arrangement it thinks depend chiefly on the leader of the Opposition.

With regard to the statement as to the settlement by Mrs. O'Shea of the will suit, which we quoted yesterday from Mr. O'Brien's paper, the *Insuppressible*, news agency states that the suit has not been settled, but will probably come on at the Law Courts shortly before Easter. It is also denied that the will of the late Mrs. Wood was drawn up or witnessed by Mr. Parnell.

Mr. E. Harrington, Parnellite Member for West Kerry, received a great ovation on his arrival in Tralee last night. He spoke defending Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Edward Harrington, M.P. for West Kerry, arrived home at Tralee on the 1st inst. and had a public reception from some thousands of people, and was escorted by a torchlight procession through the streets. He addressed the crowd and defended his support of Mr. Parnell, expressing confidence in the outcome of the O'Brien-Parnell interview. He counselled moderation in speaking of Mr. Gladstone, whose assistance, he said, they would yet require in obtaining Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. O'Brien in conversation with a representative of the *Eclair*, said that in a week's time the attitude of the Irish party would enable himself and friends to decide upon what course to pursue. Another meeting would shortly take place, when he firmly believed a satisfactory understanding would be arrived at.

MR. PARNELL IN THE REVIEWS,

The Parnell battle wages in the Reviews. Among others, Mr. Frederic Harrison writes on "The Irish Leadership" in the *Fortnightly*; while in the *Westminster* a lady signing herself Elizabeth Cady Stanton takes up the cudgels for Mr. Parnell, calling her apologia "Patriotism and Chastity." Miss, or Mrs. Stanton begins with the remark that "the old Latin proverb 'Falsus in uno falsus in omnia' (sic) has been made to do duty once more to drive Charles Stewart Parnell from public life." It is not surprising that she should object to a maxim which would assume that her logic was no better than her latin. That, however, is the conclusion which is suggested by the appearance, among names cited to whitewash the hero of the fire escape, of Mary Wollstonecraft and George Eliot, to say nothing of Queen Elizabeth! Mr. Frederic Harrison reminds this lady and those who argue with her that there is a degree between personal chastity and social morality, and that however many allusions may be made to other distinguished persons who are suspected of some moral laxity or other, "in these days no man can retain the confidence of the people who is pilloried as at once odious, vicious, and ridiculous."

To do justice to Miss or Mrs. Stanton, she is pretty consistent in her apologetics. While Benjamin Franklin is put on the same level with Mr. Parnell, Lord Connemara finds in her as zealous an apologist as Mr. Parnell. Public exposure in the cruelty of a satyr is, in her eyes, no more disqualification for representing the Crown in high position than is public exposure in ignominy and duplicity for leading a great political party. Says she: "Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, is another example of the same principle. Though lacking in the virtues which make a good husband, he was honourable and efficient in his public duties, and so endeared himself to the people of Madras that they have sent, it is said, a petition to the Government asking that his resignation be declined." "Lacking in the virtues of a good husband," as a description of the respondent in the Connemara divorce suit, is distinctly good. The lady has also the consistency to uphold that different code of morals for the two sexes, the rising protest against which is a feature of the time. She writes:—

Through our whole system of jurisprudence we find a separate code of laws and morals for men and women recognised and enforced by the best authorities. We find woman, though the more important factor in social life, always placed in a subordinate position, and, though she is declared to be the more helpless, on her shoulders are laid the heaviest responsibilities. "Many jurists," says Kent, "are of opinion that the adultery of the husband ought not to be noticed or made subject to the same animadversions as that of the wife, because it is not evidence of such entire depravity, nor equally injurious in its effects upon the morals, good order, and happiness of domestic life." So long as the civil and canon law—Blackstone and the Bible—proclaim such distinctions, let us be honest and consistent, and repudiate these authorities, rather than ostracize the individual who is but a result of such teaching.

Finally, as some sort of defence of Mr. Parnell's violation of the sanctities of family life, his lady apologist gravely enumerates the various distinct systems of family which in earlier ages have prevailed, quoting their scientific definations from Morgan's "Ancient Society"—as much as to say that Mr. Parnell may have got confused in his mind among so many conflicting usages as to what the sanctities of family life really were.

Mr. Harrison in the *Fortnightly*, begins by remarking that "recent events have converted Mr. Parnell's record in the Divorce Court into a very secondary matter."

Even if the Divorce Court story were as utterly forgotten as a *feuilleton* in the *Figaro*, Englishmen and Scotchman can have no more to say to the frantic partisan who, solely to help himself, flings to the winds truth, decency, his colleagues, and his country; and opens in both islands the fountains of hatred which it has cost long years of labour and sacrifice to close. If Irishmen choose to stand by the desperado who is seeking to revive the scenes of 93, they must bear their sufferings as they best can. Englishmen and Scotchmen can do nothing until Irishmen have another policy than that of revenge, and a leader whose hand a decent man can touch.

After disposing of the extreme contention that sexual fault must disqualify a man for public office, Mr. Harrison thus deals with the opposite extreme, which attempts to treat such conduct as Mr. Parnell was exposed in as a mere peccadillo not affecting public trust in him:—

On the other hand, judicial conviction of scandalous and systematic vice, with every circumstance of fraud and ignominy, must qualify or destroy the confidence and enthusiasm which a public leader should command. No one will pretend that Wilkes or Byron could now lead a parliamentary party. The partisans of Zola have made merry over the "puritanical outburst" (as they please to think it) which has just shaken the two islands. But they as little know the facts as they recognize moral principles. Though many eminent public men are thought to have led irregular lives, it would be difficult to name, even in France or Russia, a leading statesman whose vice judicially proven in a long and public story of treachery, trickery, and ridicule. It may be doubted if even in any Continental country a man could continue to hold office whilst his name was become a laughing-stock in a thousand newspapers revelling in all the "stench of the divorce court."

The truth is that we cannot lay down absolute doctrines in the matter. There are forms of personal viciousness which may not destroy our confidence and respect for a public man. There are other forms and other cases which must and do destroy it. We must judge the whole life, the entire character, the situation all round. And amongst the circumstances which kill confidence come foremost judicial proof, treason to friends, vulgar escapades, the disgust of decent people and the laughter of idle people. The grounds of moral judgment are not the same as the grounds of political judgment. That vice is proved against a man in a court of law, that the circumstances surrounding the vice have covered him with ridicule, make little difference to the moral judgment and may even tend to mitigate the moral penalty. But they make all the difference to the political judgment and they vastly increase the political penalty. A man who is made a public laughing-stock cannot be a leader of men, even if he were an angel. And a leader who, dragged into a criminal court, has been steeped in all that is disgusting and ridiculous must expect to forfeit the confidence of the public, though his moral offence may not in the light of conscience be blacker than that of men who retain it.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF PARSEE.

AT the West London Police-court on Saturday (Dec. 27) Ruston Framjee, aged twenty-seven, was charged with assaulting Mr. Walter Pippeette, a surgeon, residing in Powis-gardens, Bayswater. The prisoner was summoned in respect of another assault, and should have attended on Friday, but he did not appear. On being placed in the dock, he took out a red cap, which he placed on his head, and refused to move it, saying he was a Parsee, and his faith required him to be covered. The assistant-gaoler, however, removed the cap, but the prisoner immediately put on a brown felt hat which he had been wearing, and carried in his hand. The hat was also removed. The complainant said, on Cristmas morning he heard the prisoner's father calling for help. He left his room where he was dressing, and found the prisoner attacking his father with a fire shovel. He went to the assistance of the father, and received blows, his face being cut with the shovel. Mr. Curtis Bennet: Did he say anything?—Witness: No; nothing. In answer to further questions, witness said he had known prisoner, three months. He never attacked him before, but he had threatened him several times. He believed the prisoner was not sane. A gentleman, who the know family came forward and stated that the prisoner's father, who was an East India merchant, had provided for his son's passage by a P. and O. steamer to Bombay. Mr. Curtis Bennett thought it improper to send the prisoner off without any warning among passengers who might be attacked and killed. By direction of the magistrate, the prisoner was examined by Dr. Hs Walker, who said he had come to the conclusion that he was a person of unsound mind. He was certainly labouring under delusions of a religious nature, and had strange ideas. He ought to be placed under proper control. Mr. Curtis Bennett asked the prisoner if he had any quetions to put to the doctor. He made no reply, but raised his eyes to the lantern of the court, and held up both hands joined together. An order was made by the magistrate for the prioner's detention in a workhouse for a period not to exceed fourteen days, in order that he might be examined as to his state of mind.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, DEC. 30.

THE East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut.-Gen. T. H. Pakenham to be Col., vice Gen. Sir E. A. Whitmore K. C. B., deceased.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut., C. P. Chesnaye, from the 4th Batt., the Durham Lt. In., to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. S. Sheppard, seconded. Sec. Lieut. C. G. Smith, from the 5th Batt., Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Sec. Lieut., vice B. L. Carew, promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E. L. Colquhoun, from the Glamorgan Artillery (Western Division, Royal Artillery), to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. S. Lamb, resigned.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. J. H. M'Mullin, from the 4th Batt., the Surrey Regt., to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut., H. C. Cliffe, promoted.

4th Hussars—Lieut. R. W. R. Barnes, from the 4th Batt., the King's (Shropshire Lt. In.) to be Sec. Lieut., vice C R Molyneux, transferred to the 10th Hussars.

11th Hussars—Lieut. W. R. Codrington, from the 3rd Batt., the Essex Regt, to Sec. Lieut., vice W. Bailey, promoted.

13th Hussars—Lieut, L. Fitz W. Carter, from the 4th Batt., Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. W. N. Pedder, promoted.

14th Hussars—Sec. Lieut. R H St. Maur resigns his commission.

19th Hussars—Lieut. H. Ryan, from the 3rd Batt., the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Sec. Lieut., vice, W.S. Sharpe, transferred to the 6th Dragoons.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Gen. Sir E. B. Johnson, G.C.B., G.I.E. (late Bengal), to be Col. Com., vice Gen. Sir F. Turner, K.C.B. (late Bengal), deceased. Lieut-Col. W. H. Auchinleck, from half-pay, to be Lieut Colonel vice Colonel Thomas Lee-Marchant placed on half-pay. The undermentioned officers are seconded whilst undergoing the long course of instruction in gunnery at Shoeburyness:—Capt. W. A. Urquhart Capt. C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., Capt. E. G. Nicolls, Capt. E. Guinness, Capt. J. G. E. Wynne, Capt. S. Belfield, Lieut. H. B. Foote, Lieut. G. Campbell-Johnston. The undermentioned Capts. from the Seconded List to be Capts.:—F. B. Lecky, vice E. Guinness, seconded; Taff Chamberlain, vice J. G. E. Wynne, seconded; A. E. A. Butcher, vice S. Belfield. Sec. Lieut, J. C. S. Cameron resigns his commission.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

The appointment as Qmstr., with the honorary rank of Lieut., of Sergt.-Maj. G. Powell, which was notified in the Gazette of Dec. 2, 1890, is antedated to Nov. 13, 1890.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col. E. T, Bainbridge retires on half-pay, on vacating the command of the 1st Regimental District (the Royal Scots Fusiliers).

LINE BATTATIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surry Regt.)—Lieut B. T. Pell to be Adjt. vice Lieut. R. Dawson, who has vacated that appointment.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. In.)—Lieut. H. J. Everett to be Adt. vice Capt. T. D'O. Snow, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

The East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. C. J. Morse to be Capt., in succession to Maj. A. G. Watson, appointed to the Staff.

The Duke of Cornwall's Lt. In.—Capt. H. G. Morris to be seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Dorsetshire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. M. W. E Gossett, C. B., having completed six years service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay.

The Essex Regt.—The appointment as Qmstr., with the honorary rank of Lieut., of Sergt.-Maj. D. M. Bailey, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Nov. 25, 1890, is antedated to Sept. 10, 1890.

The Manchester Regt.—The appointment as Qmstr. with the hon. rank of Lieut., of Qmstr.-Sergt. A Hobbs, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Nov. 25, 1890, is antedated to Nov. 19, 1890.

The Highland Lt. In.—Capt, H. Midwood has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of Lieut., of Sec. Lieut. E. E. D Thornton is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Service Corps with an anterior date. The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Sec. Lieut. C. L. Hendriks is antedated to Sept. 26, 1890; vice G. F. Holland, promoted.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lieut.—Col. J. A Scott, Supernumerary

NOTICES

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
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Many Testimonials received

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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite
the best remedy
AROUD'S WINE
of cinchona
& of the nutritive principles of meat
It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

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infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou) Pharmacien, 102, Rue Richelieu.

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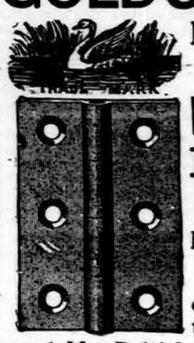
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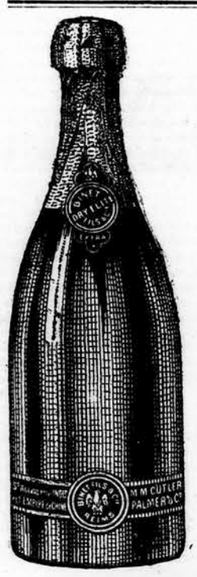
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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
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Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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